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The Howard Lineage

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The House That A Jap Built

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The Boydstun Family

The Gustine Compendium



EOLINE FRANCES HOWARD BOYDSTUN

The Howard Lineage

The Ancestry

of

IDA ANN BOYDSTUN WELCH

Through Her Mother

EOLINE FRANCES HOWARD BOYDSTUN

By

GUSTINE COURSON WEAVER

(Mrs. Clifford Selden Weaver)

POWELL AND WHITE
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Copyright, 1929,
MRS. EDWARD S. WELCH
Shenandoah, Iowa

Printed in United States of America

1158987

DEDICATION

This book is lovingly dedicated to the memory of my Dear Mother, Eoline Frances Howard Boydston.

As I turn the last pages of this manuscript, I am seated in my summer home, Echo Lodge at Mercer, Wisconsin. Here my sainted Mother loved to sojourn with us. Through a long period of lustrous summer days did we thus abide here together beneath these virgin pine and spruce trees by the side of Echo Lake. Today her love is the most radiant gift I have in my casket of life's memories.

Elta Olive Boydston Young, (the wife of Clifford Young), my sister, is with me as I pen these words of dedication; therefore, I wish to include her in these lines of love. Our brother, Charles Terrel Boydston, would were he present with us at this moment, wish to be included in this dedicatory page; hence, I pen his name also.

Signed by me, this fifteenth day of August, 1928, Echo Lodge, Mercer, Wisconsin.

*Ida Ann Boydston Welch,
(the wife of Edward Samuel Welch).*

FOREWORD

The author offers these pages more in the form of outlines than as finished genealogies on the many illustrious lines which are included in the lineage of her beloved Aunt,

EOLINE FRANCES HOWARD BOYDSTUN

It is the author's fond hope that her findings, all of which have been classified under each surname may prove of value to unborn descendants who may, perchance, take up the threads and weave from them a more glorious tapestry than that which she was able to accomplish.

Gustine Courson Weaver
(*Mrs. Clifford S. Weaver*)

Dated this 30th day of July, 1928, at The Manse, McKinney, Texas.

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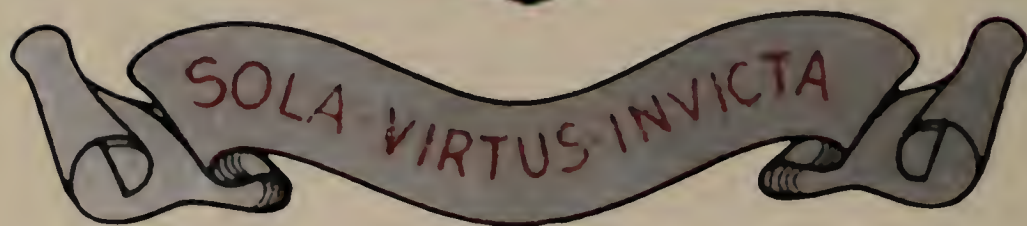
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I

Howard



Howard

HOWARD COAT OF ARMS

DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION

Howard (Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England) Quarterly 1st. gul on a bend between six cross crosslets fitchee ar. (1st. red on a diagonal strip running from upper left to lower right, six crosslets in silver) an escutcheon or, charged with a demi lion rampant, pierced through the mouth by an arrow within a double tressure flory counterflory of the first, for Howard (part of shield (escutcheon)) gold covered with a half lion upright pierced through the mouth by an arrow, within a double tressure counterflory (this surrounds the Royal Arms of Scotland and is not now granted in Scotland to subjects except as a mark of royal favor. It is generally indicative of royal descent). 2nd. gu. three lions pass. guard. in pale or, in chief, a label of three points Ar., for Brotherton. (2nd. red three lions (passant) walking—guardant (looking out) in pale or (on a strip of gold) a label in three points ar. (a mark of cadency of an eldest son during his father's lifetime) in silver for Brotherton. 3rd. chequy ar and az. (Checky, checkered, gold and azure) for Warren. 4th. gu. a lion rampant ar. (red a lion upright, gold) for Fitz Allen; behind the shield two gold batons in saltire enamelled at the ends sa, (behind the shield two gold bars running diagonally from corner to corner, one of the honorable ordinaries, by Scottish heralds called St. Andrew's Cross, enamelled at the ends in black.) (The insignia of Earl Marshal).

Crests. 1st. issuants from a ducal coronet ar a pair of wings gu. each charged with a bend between six cross crosslets fitchee ar, (proceedings from a ducal coronet in gold a pair of wings red, each charged with a bar between six cross crosslets (see above), silver) 2nd.: on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion statant with tail extended ar, gorged with a ducal coronet ar, (on a cap of maintenance or dignity, borne only by sovereign princes. It is formed of crimson or scar-

let velvet lined with ermine, a lion standing with tail extended gold, with a ducal crown for collar in silver) 3rd.: on a mount vert. a horse pass. ar. holding in the mouth a slip of oak fructed ppr. supporters. (on a mound green, a horse walking, silver, holding in mouth a slip of oak, bearing fruit or seeds in natural color).

Dexter, a lion sinister, a horse, both ar., the latter holding in his mouth a slip of oak vert. fructed, ppr. (Right, a lion, left, a horse, both silver, the latter holding in his mouth a slip of oak, green, fruited natural color).

Motto—*Sola Virtus Invicata* (“Virtue alone invincible” or “Virtue alone is unconquerable”). Thomas, Earl of Surrey (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) who achieved the victory of Flodden over James IV, of Scotland, had a special grant from Henry VIII of an honorable augmentation of his arms to him and the heirs male of his body, viz., on the bend of the original Howard Coat, in an escutcheon, or a demi lion ramp. pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory counterflory gu., being the treasure of the Royal arms of the Scottish Monarch.



WILLIAM SAMUEL BOYDSTUN

I

Eoline Frances Howard Boydstun was born at Abingdon, Knox County, Illinois, August 11, 1852. She died at her daughter's home (Ida Ann Boydstun Welch, Mrs. Edward S. Welch) at Shenandoah, Iowa, October 11, 1924.

She married on June 20, 1868, in Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, William Samuel Boydstun. He was born February 7, 1847, near Abingdon, Illinois. He died at the home of his daughter (Mrs. Edward S. Welch) at Shenandoah, Iowa, February 6, 1913.

The entire lineage of William Samuel Boydstun is to be found in a volume published in 1927 by Powell and White, Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio, compiled by Gustine Courson Weaver (*Mrs. Clifford Weaver*), who is a descendant of the Boydstun Family, through her mother, Sarah Frances Boydstun Courson. Mrs. Edward S. Welch is to be given credit for the publishing of this exhaustive treatise on "The Boydstun Family," as indeed she is also for this present treatise on her mother's family, written also by her cousin, Mrs. Clifford Weaver.

Seven ancestors of William Samuel Boydstun served in the Revolutionary War:

David Boidstone

James Boidstone

Isaac Gardner

Walter Prewett, on his father's lineage, while his mother's lineage (Nancy Roberson) contains the following patriots of the American Revolution:

John Flowers

William Hubbard

James Roberson

The Boydstun Family were descended also from the May Flower Pilgrim, Stephen Hopkins. The entire history of

the family is given in the volume before referred to "The Boydstun Family"—to the time of Robert The Bruce.

Eoline Frances Howard's father was George Washington Howard, born, April 1, 1822, in Virginia. Died, Oct. 3, 1909, at Shenandoah, Iowa, where he is buried.

He married March 26, 1843, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, Mary Ann Whitten, born, Oct. 4, 1824; died, May 3, 1909. They had eleven children, as follows:

I. Charles Thomas—March 25, 1844—July 5, 1904; married Jan. 25, 1866; Clara Ann Day, born, April 22, 1845, died, Sept. 3, 1919, a daughter of Corydon Delos Day—born, 1819—and Lorena Louk, born, 1825. Enlisted 7th. Ill. Cav., Abingdon, in '65. They had eight children, as follows:

(1) Della Lorena Howard—Mar. 1, 1868—Aug. 8, 1918; married Albert Garrish Morse, June 2, 1891. No children.

(2) Minnie Irene Howard—Aug. 8, 1869—Mar. 18, 1921; married William Henry Stewart, Aug. 28, 1890. Three children:

1. Hazel June Stewart, June 1, 1891; married James Ezra Hurst, Dec. 20, 1917.

2. William Raymond Stewart, Oct. 3, 1893; married Hazel Dell Zack, Mar. 29, 1915. One child.

(1) Kathryn Irene—Feb. 4, 1921.

3. Wilma Arlene Stewart, Feb. 28, 1910.

(3) Edward Everett Howard—May 19, 1871, married Ora Mae Spangler, Sept. 29, 1892.

Seven children:

1. Oscar Ray Howard—Sept. 16, 1893; married Eva Candell, July 12, 1890.

2. Margaret Fern Howard—Feb. 18, 1900; married Murray D. Johnson, March 20, 1919.

Children:

- (1) Margaret Elizabeth—Jan. 7, 1921.
- (2) Dennis Duane—July 20, 1924.
- 3. Gladys Gale Howard—Mar. 14, 1902; married Donald Ryan Oct. 1918.

Children:

- (1) Lois Maudine Ryan—Feb. 3, 1920.
- 4. Leonard Everett—Aug. 24, 1905.
- 5. Harold Reuben—Oct. 22, 1908.
- 6. Edna Mae—Aug. 12, 1913.
- 7. Doris Marie—May 4, 1918.
- (4) Cora May Howard—Sept. 6, 1875—Feb. 25, 1889.
- (5) Clara Gertrude Howard—Apr. 5, 1878.
- (6) Laura Emoline Howard—Feb. 16, 1880.
- (7) Stella Lee Howard—Aug. 27, 1887; married Edward Cornelius Linqvist, June 30, 1910.

Children:

- 1. Charles Howard Linqvist—Sept. 20, 1914.
- 2. Claradel Elizabeth Linqvist—Sept. 22, 1918.
- (8) Charles Delos Howard—Feb. 23, 1890; married Minnie Nelson, April 2, 1914.

Children:

- 1. Irene Marie—Sept. 21, 1914.
- 2. Nelson Delos—Feb. 24, 1916.
- 3. Helen—April 3, 1917.
- 4. Thomas Dell—Oct. 22, 1918.
- 5. Mary May—April 30, 1922.

II. Laura Ann Howard—Jan. 14, 1845—June 1918; married Jan. 14, 1867. Thomas Evans Bateman Mason. No children. Second marriage to Thomas McBride. No children.

III. John Fletcher Howard—Nov. 7, 1847; married December 25, 1870 to Jerusha Jane McClure (Feb. 12, 1852—July 4, 1919).

Six children:

- (1) Nora Leona, Oct. 7, 1871—Feb. 1872.
- (2) Elsworth Lee, Dec. 1, 1872—June 23, 1893.
- (3) Mary Elizabeth, Nov. 8, 1874—Sept. 5, 1875.
- (4) Rossie Viola, Jan. 8, 1876—May 6, 1911; married May 7, 1907, Martin Henry Driftmier, Oct. 7, 1881, son of George Driftmier and Melinda Neweidie.

Children:

- 1. Herbert Howard, Mar. 24, 1909.
- 2. Adylin Lucile, May 3, 1910.
- (5) Frederick Justice, Sept. 10, 1878, married 1900, Mabel Maud Peterkin, Jan. 15, 1883, daughter of James Peterkin.

Children:

- 1. Thelma Maud, June 1, 1901, married December 26, 1925, to William Noble Holmes.
- 2. Richard, Jan. 15, 1907—Aug. 27, 1917.
- (6) John Byron, Dec. 2, 1883, married Oct. 19, 1914, Carrie B. Hatton.

IV. Sarah Ellen—Mar. 5, 1850—Dec. 26, 1919; married Mar. 3, 1870, Lemuel B. Latimer, Nov. 15, 1846—July 26, 1911, son of John Carson Latimer and Nancy Pierce.

Five children:

- (1) Ethel June Latimer, June 1, 1877; married William Earl Snook, Nov. 20, 1895; William Earl Snook born July 24, 1874, at Good Hope, Ill., son of John H. and Edith (Rose) Snook.

Children:

- 1. Ivan Earl Snook, Nov. 12, 1906.
- (2) Edith Velma Latimer, June 17, 1879; died Oct. 29, 1928; married Aug. 25, 1901, Frank I. Coykendall, March 13, 1878, son of Morris J. Coykendall and Ellen M. Duncan.

Children:

1. Clarence Buddy Coykendall, Feb. 1, 1918 (adopted).
- (3) Bessie Maude Latimer—Jan. 24, 1882, Shenandoah, Iowa, married Jan. 1, 1907, Merlin Scott Vincent, son of Homer Vincent and Ida Alton, born April 4, 1881 (La Harp, Ill).

Children:

1. Velva Marie Vincent, Jan. 17, 1908.
2. Earl Latimer Vincent, May 5, 1910.
3. Vera Valentine Vincent, Feb. 14, 1913—Oct. 9, 1918. (Newton, Iowa).
- (4) Edna Mary Latimer, Nov. 21, 1888, married June 23, 1909, Frank Morris Buntz, June 1, 1887.

Children:

1. Boyd Morris Buntz, Jan. 8, 1911, Jan. 26, 1924.
2. Robert Latimer Buntz, Nov. 22, 1914.
- (5) Hugh Howard Latimer, Feb. 7, 1893; married Apr. 26, 1916, Lois Irene McAllister, born, Jan. 27, 1894, daughter of Dr. S. E. McAllister and Mary Elizabeth Shults.

Children:

1. Lyle Barrett Latimer, June 15, 1917.
2. Howard Eugene Latimer, June 24, 1920.

V. Eoline Frances Howard, born, Aug. 11, 1852, died, Oct. 11, 1924; married June 20, 1868, at Monmouth, Ill., Warren County, William Samuel Boydstun, born, Feb. 7, 1847, died, Feb. 6, 1913, son of James Boydstun, born, Oct. 17, 1814, died, Sept. 2, 1891; married April 22, 1840, Nancy Roberson, born, Mar. 12, 1817, died, June 24, 1878. (See Boydstun volume, by Mrs. Weaver, for his entire lineage to the days of Robert the Bruce).

- (1) Clarence Edgar, May 15, 1869—Feb. 17, 1917; married Mar. 16, 1902, Louise Whiting; no chil-

dren. Married second time June 2, 1913, to Emma Lewis; no children.

- (2) Ida Ann, Feb. 14, 1871; married Dec. 24, 1891, at Abingdon, Ill., Edward Samuel Welch, Feb. 8, 1869, son of Ebenezer Erskin Hillis Welch, Aug. 24, 1835—Oct. 20, 1886, and Keziah Elizabeth Yowell, Nov. 17, 1835—Aug. 24, 1926.

1. Gertrude Welch, Sept. 14, 1892. Graduate of National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., 1913 Kappa Kappa Gamma, University of Lincoln, Nebraska, O. E. S., D. A. R., and Society of Mayflower Descendants. Married June 8, 1916, Shenandoah, Iowa, to Earl Ernest May, March 21, 1888, Graduate, Nebraska University, 1915, Acacia Nebr. University Phi Alpha Delta, University of Michigan. Son of Richard May, March 8, 1849—Aug. 25, 1912, Rosa Ernest, Jan. 13, ca 1853.

(1) Frances Lenore May, Apr. 28, 1917.

(2) Edward Welch May, July 28, 1919.

2. Wayne Nye Welch, Jan. 29, 1906, Graduate Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., 1924, Delta Upsilon, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Mr. Welch is well known throughout the United States among nurserymen. At one time, he was President of the American Association of Nurserymen. His nurseries comprise over one thousand acres in growing plants, known as the "Mount Arbor Nurseries Wholesale of Shenandoah, Iowa."



IDA ANN BOYDSTUN WELCH

Ida Ann Boydstun Welch, or Mrs. Edward Samuel Welch, was President of the Auxiliary of American Association of Nurserymen, when the wives' association was organized, being one of the Charter Members. She is also active in Eastern Star work, D. A. R., and Society of May Flower Descendants, etc., etc.

Their daughter, Gertrude Welch May, was a student at University of Nebraska and a graduate of National Park Seminary (Forest Glenn, Md.,) Class of 1913, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

Her husband, Earl Ernest May, was a student of Ann Arbor and graduate of University of Nebraska, 1915 Acacia. He is the official announcer of K. M. A. Broadcasting Station, Shenandoah, Ia. (The Earl May Seed Company, owned principally and operated by the Edward S. Welch and the Earl E. May families), was awarded the Gold Cup 1926 Radio Digest—a choice of voters casting 452,901 ballots. These votes were cast for the most popular radio announcer of the country for the year named. The cup may be seen in Mr. May's broadcasting station.

The parents of Keziah Yowell Welch were James Yowell and Emily Williams. Ancestors of Ebenezer Hillis (Erskin) Welch are:

First generation in America: William Hillis, born in Ireland, came from Scotland to Virginia thence to Kentucky, married first Jane Caruthers, born in Virginia.

Second generation of Hillis' in America:

Children:

1. John Hillis, married in Ohio, moved to Ind., died, 1850.
2. Margaret Hillis, married 1st., D. Scott. 2nd., Tom Stinson of Ohio.
3. William Hillis, married, died in Kentucky.
4. Matthew Hillis, married Rebecca McClanahan.
5. James Hillis, married Polly Herod, Jefferson Co., Ind.
6. Nancy Hillis, married John McConnel, Kentucky.

7. Jennie Hillis, married Samuel Legerwood, Jefferson Co., Ind.
8. David Hillis, Jefferson Co., Ind.
9. Ebenezer Erskin Hillis, married Ruth Riker, Jefferson Co., Ind., Ills., and Iowa.

Third generation:

Ebenezer Erskin, Ruth Riker.

Fourth generation:

Polly Mary Hillis, Samuel Green Welch in American Rev. (mentioned below. See his lineage Page 25).

Fifth generation:

Ebenezer Hillis Erskin Welch, Keziah Elizabeth Yowell.

Sixth generation:

Edward Samuel Welch, Ida Ann Boydstun.

10. Nancy Hillis, married Bambradge Canady, Kokomo, Ind.

11. William Hillis, married Martha Canady, Clinton Co., Ind.

12. Jane Hillis, married John Legerwood, Jefferson Co., Ind.

13. Sarah Hillis, married William Thomson, Harwood Co., Ind.

14. Ruth Hillis, married John Liggett, Davenport, Iowa,

15. John S. Hillis, married Lavinia Herod, Des Moines, Iowa, died after 1880.

16. Ebenezer Lile Hillis, by 2nd. wife, St. Louis, Mo.

Samuel Green Welch, drummer and private in Revolutionary War. Samuel Green Welch, born, Nov. 7, 1763, died, Dec. 13, 1842. Married Jane Cunningham, August 13, 1797. Children:

1. Polly Welch married Robert Jamison.
2. Nancy Welch married Alvin Lindley.
3. James Welch, died age 13.
4. Rebecca Welch, married John Scott.

5. Samuel Green Welch, born, March 18, 1807; died, Oct. 4, 1872; Married March 29, 1827, Polly Mary Hillis, Sept. 12, 1810.

(See her lineage above).

Ebenezer Hillis Erskin Welch, born, August 24, 1835, died, Oct. 20, 1886. Married Jan. 8, 1865 Keziah Elizabeth Yowell, born, Nov. 17, 1835; died, Aug. 24, 1926.

Edward Samuel Welch, born, Feb. 8, 1869, married Dec. 24, 1891, Ida Ann Boydstun, born, Feb. 14, 1871.

6. Jane Welch married Isaac Bantz.
7. Elizabeth Welch married 1st., Mackrell, 2nd., Hamilton, 3rd. West.
8. Sarah Welch married Hugh Kirkwood.
9. Maxie died young.
10. Louisa Welch married Miller Robeson.
11. Maria Margaret Welch married 1. Adam McCann, 2. John McMullin.
12. James Hillis Welch.

Samuel Welch was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Penn., Nov. 7, 1763. Died near Madison, Jefferson County, Ind., Dec. 13, 1842. Place of residence during Revolution was Shippensburg, Penn. He served in capacity of Drummer and Private. In the pension Invalid file No. 26494, it appears that Samuel Welch enlisted in Cumberland County, Penn., in Sept. 1776, and served two months as a Drummer in Capt. John Campbell's Penn. Co., one month after he enlisted and served as a Drummer in Capt. Cummin's and Brady's Companies, Penn. Troops. From 1792 until late in 1794, he served as a private, first in Capt. William Falulner's Co., and was transferred to Capt. Uriah Springer's Company of Riflemen, in General Wayne's Legion. He was in the battle of Miami Rapids, Ohio, at Fort Defiance. On Oct. or Nov. 15, 1794, while blowing rocks for use of the garrison, he was severely wounded in the face, head, arms, and legs by an explosion of powder. He was also in the War of 1812,

under Capt. Clarke in Col. Richard Johnston's Kentucky regiment. In 1816 he moved from Clark Co., Ky., to Jefferson Co., Ind., where he resided in 1839, on which date he stated that he was aged seventy-five years. He was allowed pension from Feb. 27, 1828, on account of the disability resulting from the above mentioned wounds.

(Signed) Washington Gardner, Commissioner.

(Mr. Edward Samuel Welch is a member of "The Sons of the American Revolution" through the services of this ancestor).

Children of Eoline Frances Howard and William Samuel Boydston:

- (3) Elbert Hugh, Feb. 12, 1876—June 8, 1877.
- (4) Charles Terrel Boydston, July 7, 1879; married April 27, 1902, Shenandoah, Iowa, Bessie Hayes, Jan. 10, 1883, daughter of Charles Elmer Hayes, Nov. 23, son of ——— Hayes and Mary Mount and Mary Kathryn Fender, Oct. 22, daughter of Andy Fender and ——— Schish.
 1. Gayle Irene Boydston, Feb. 19, 1903—Dec. 7, 1918.
 2. Gerald Hayes Boydston, March 14, 1908.
- (5) Edith Leona, Jan. 31, 1883—May 28, 1909; married Mar. 1, 1909 Shenandoah, Iowa, to Hermon Donner.
- (6) Elta Olive, Aug. 1, 1887, Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa; married Dec. 24, 1912, Clifford H. Young, April 22, 1887, Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., son of George E. Young, Feb. 5, 1857, May 9, 1926, and Sadie B. Kellogg, Aug. 15, 1859—May 21, 1914.
 1. Kathryn Gertrude, Dec. 25, 1915.



EDWARD SAMUEL WELCH

2. William George, Jan. 13, 1918.

(7) Hazel Howard, Feb. 22, 1893—Aug. 8, 1893.

VI. Josiah Lewis Howard, Jan. 28, 1854—Aug. 27, 1903; married July 4, 1876, Mary Angelina McClure, who was born Feb. 14, 1854, daughter of John Ochiltree and Susan Elizabeth Means.

(1) Glenn Lewis Howard, June 19, 1877; married June 26, 1901, Janette Corwin Jarmen, Jan. 17, 1879, daughter of William Newlan Jarmen and Anna Sophia Johnston.

Children:

1. Wilfred Johnson, Nov. 19, 1902—Nov. 19, 1902.

2. Paul Edward—Aug. 28, 1903—Feb. 19, 1904.

3. Theodore Tilford, Nov. 19, 1904; married Ada Louise Lawson, June 26, 1927.

4. Glenn Louise, Nov. 7, 1908.

5. Virginia Corwin, May 20, 1911.

6. Lewis Newlan, Aug. 14, 1915.

7. William Joseph, Aug. 28, 1919.

(2) Hugh Whitten Howard, April 10, 1882.

(3) Alena Angeline Howard, Aug. 5, 1883.

(4) Elizabeth Pearl, Nov. 27, 1884.

(5) Josiah McClure, Aug. 18, 1890.

(6) Laura June, Jan. 31, 1892; married William Jackson Sheets, Feb. 22, 1886, son of William Martin Sheets and Louiza Sappington.

Children:

1. Glenn William Rankin Sheets—July 29, 1915.

VII. Stephen Buchanan Howard, Feb. 25, 1856—Mar. 31, 1916; married Oct. 10, 1883, Louella Rachel Oviatt, Oct. 10, 1864—June 5, 1912, daughter of William Eimer Oviatt and Sarah Jane Hollister.

Four children:

- (1) Elmer Otis Howard, Apr. 25, 1884; married June 1, 1909, Ella May McMahon, Mar. 21, 1883, daughter of William McMahon and Mary Tyner.

Children:

1. Infant son, born June 9, 1910.
2. Leslie Wayne, Sept. 24, 1911.
3. John Wesley, Dec. 9, 1913.
4. Louella Mary, Aug. 4, 1916.
5. Elmer Otis, Jr., Apr. 19, 1919.
6. Margaret Lucile, Mar. 13, 1923.

- (2) William Imer Howard, Jan. 26, 1887; married Dec. 21, 1914 Marie Wassman, born Feb. 20, 1896, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wassman.

1. Velma Marie, Feb. 10, 1916.
2. Erma Lucille, May 31, 1917.
3. Wendell Imer, Jan. 21, 1919.
4. Dale Earl, Dec. 21, 1924.

- (3) George Earl Howard, Jan. 26, 1887; married Jan. 6, 1909, Rose Margaret Gruber, Jan. 10, 1886, daughter of Paul Gruber and Anna Marie Gottsche.

1. Ivan Earl Howard, Dec. 11, 1909.
2. Rose Pauline, Nov. 4, 1911.
3. Donald Dale Howard, Dec. 27, 1913.
4. Dorothy Deane Howard, Dec. 27, 1913.
5. Stephen Bernard, Oct. 2, 1918.

- (4) Dwight Leslie Howard, Aug. 9, 1897; married Dec. 27, 1917. Hazel Bly Booton, July 20, 1898, daughter of James Alexander Booton and Clara Mae Houser.

1. Stanley Willis, Jan. 28, 1919.
2. Janice Mae, Apr. 8, 1924.

VIII. George W. Howard, Feb. 22, 1858. 1st marriage Jan. 25, 1883, Clara A. Craford, June 17, 1857—Apr. 24, 1904.

Four children:

- (1) Bessie May, Feb. 13, 1887; married June 12, 1907, James A. Gross, July 18, 1885, son of William A. Gross, April 24, 1853, and Emma V. Haight, Oct. 6, 1864.
- (2) Frank W., June 30, 1891; married Aug. 29, 1917, Alice Wood, Feb. 21, 1890.
- (3) Carl L., Oct. 16, 1893; married June 20, 1920, Leath Burnett, June 3, 1900.
- (4) Earl C., July 19, 1895; married Nov. 7, 1917, Lilla A. Williamson, Nov. 7, 1898.

George W. Howard's second marriage, July 25, 1906, to Emma V. Haight Gross. No children. Emma V. Haight married March 2, 1884, William A. Gross, April 24, 1853.

IX. Mary Leona, Sept. 27, 1860—Dec. 23, 1910; married Mar. 8, 1883, William Fisher, Jr., Mar. 5, 1862, son of William Fisher and Caroline Boyer.

Eight children:

- (1) Jessie Maud, Nov. 16, 1883.
- (2) Frank Butler, Mar. 9, 1884; married Mar. 11, 1906, Della Mae Joseph, Mar. 11, 1885.
- (3) Lola Pearl, Oct. 15, 1889; married Sept. 28, 1909, Charles Warren Oakes, July 5, 1872.
- (4) Nettie Fern, Aug. 24, 1891; married Feb. 22, 1910, John Cecil Frazier, Mar. 17, 1887.
- (5) Robert Lee, Jan. 4, 1893—June 6, 1917.
- (6) William Wallace, Dec. 2, 1896; married July 9, 1924, Ruth Houses, Dec. 5, 1905.
- (7) Albert Jennings, Dec. 2, 1896; married Dec. 22, 1924, Helen Andrews, Feb. 16, 1900.
- (8) Nellie Leona, Sept. 16, 1902; married May 4, 1920, Charles Oswell Brand, Jan. 3, 1898.

X. William Heller Howard, Apr. 27, 1862; married Nov.

24, 1891, Lucy Rosella Whitten, July 21, 1868, daughter of John Josiah Rountree Whitten and Hannah Catherine Crites.

Two children:

(1) Clyde Roscoe Howard, Sept. 2, 1892; married Sept. 4, 1918, Stella Genevieve Lowe, Dec. 6, 1896.

1. Dean Orval Howard, Sept. 15, 1919.

2. Erroll Margaret Howard, Nov. 7, 1921.

3. Robert Clyde Howard, Nov. 6, 1923.

(2) Lloyd Lorenzo Howard, June 23, 1895; married Mar. 16, 1920, Ethel Marie Ringer, Jan. 7, 1899.

1. Wayne Willis Howard, Jan. 16, 1921.

2. James Eldon Howard, Dec. 26, 1923.

XI. Henry Woodford Howard, May 28, 1864—Oct. 1, 1923; married Sept. 2, 1890, Carrie Ella Oviatt, Apr. 3, 1867, daughter of William Eimer Oviatt and Sarah Jane Hollister.

Four children:

(1) Ruth Claypool Howard, Aug. 23, 1892; married Nov. 10, 1923, Harry Earl Treman, son of Zidon Treman and Anna Kidman.

(2) Vera Marie Howard, June 12, 1895; married June 20, 1922, to Alva William Bowman, son of Jacob William Bowman and Nankie Manley.

1. Phillis Marie, Jan. 16, 1927.

(3) Leonard Woodford Howard, June 2, 1903.

(4) Joseph Oviatt Howard, Jan. 11, 1906.

George Washington Howard, the father of Eoline Frances Howard, was the son of John Howard, born, Nov. 23, 1778; died, March 20, 1854, and his wife, Ellen Claypoole, born, Aug. 24, 1783; died, May 20, 1846, married early in January of the year 1802.

Their children were:

1. Charles Howard was born Nov. 8, 1802.

2. Rebecca Howard, born, Oct. 14, 1804; married Moses Satisfield.
3. Stephen Howard, born, Dec. 17, 1806.
4. Elizabeth Howard, born, Nov. 27, 1808, married John Crawford.
5. Henry Howard, born, April 11, 1811.
6. Ellen Howard, born, July 1, 1813.
7. Nancy Howard, born, Sept. 21, 1815, married Asa White.
8. John Howard, born, Dec. 9, 1817.
9. Ann Howard, born, Jan. 5, 1820, married John Shelton.
10. George Washington Howard, born, April 1, 1822, married Mary Ann Whitten (See Page 18).
11. Joseph Howard, born, Feb. 5, 1826, died, July 10, 1829.

George Washington Howard was the grandson of Charles Howard, born, about 1750, and his wife, Polly Lewis, born, about 1753.

Their children were:

1. Charles.
2. Henry.
3. George.
4. Joseph—had two sons, named Osgood and Alfred.
5. John—married Ellen Claypoole (parents of George Washington Howard).
6. Nancy.
7. Susie.
8. Betsy married Mannon.
(And perhaps others).

ROYAL LINEAGE OF THE HOWARDS

1. Edward, King of England, had by his second wife, Queen Margaret, daughter of Philip, the Hardy, King of France:
2. Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed de Brotherton; Earl

Marshall of England, and Earl of Norfolk, who married, first Lady Alice, daughter of Sir Richard (or Roger) Halys, of Harwick, Knt., and had:

3. Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, died 1399, who married, first John, third Lord Sergrave and had:
4. Lady Elizabeth de Sergrave, who married John, fourth Lord Mowbray, son of John, third Baron Mowbray, and his wife, Lady Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, third Earl of Lancaster, son of Prince Edmund, the Crouch-back and his wife, Blanche, widow of Henry, King of Navarre, and grand-daughter of Louis VIII, King of France, and his wife, Blanche, daughter of Alphonse, King of Castile, and his wife, Lady Eleanor, daughter of Henry II, King of England, son of Henry III, King of England, and had:
5. Sir Thomas, sixth Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England, died 1413, who married Lady Elizabeth Fitz-Allan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and had:
6. Lady Margaret de Mowbray, who married Sir John Howard, son of Sir Robert Howard, Knt., and had:
7. Sir John Howard K. G. Baron Howard; Captain General of the King's forces at sea, and Earl Marshall: created Duke of Norfolk. He was attainted in 1485, when all of his honors became forfeited. He had by his first wife, Lady Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Moline:
8. Sir Thomas Howard, K. G. 1524, who was created in 1483 Earl of Surrey, and was attainted with his father, and lost his Earldom, and was imprisoned for three years in the Tower of London. In 1489 he was restored, and created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshall, in 1514. He had by his second wife, Lady Agness, daughter of Henry Tieney:

9. Lady Catherine Howard, who married Rice (or Ryx) Griffith, of Carew, born 1508, beheaded in public, on Tower Hill, 4 Jan. 1531-32 for a political offence, son of Sir Griffith Rhys, K. B., born 1478, died 1521. (Reference: Americans of Royal Descent by Browning, Page 80).

HOWARDS OF ENGLAND

The Howards of Baltimore, Maryland, in the United States of America, trace their descent very clearly from Joshua Howard, who, in 1699, was granted a large tract of land in Baltimore County; and there formerly was in their possession an armorial shield, painted on copper and inscribed "Howard, Earl of Arundel." A reproduction of this shield is on the tomb of Cornelius Howard, a son of Joshua; it is, however, a modification of the Howard shield differing in many respects. It carries the augmentation for Flodden on the bend; and also a crescent for difference, both on the bend and the crest—a lion, not crowned. The crescent is the difference for the Suffolk branch, while the motto "Desir N'a repose," was that adopted by Charles, first Earl of Nottingham, of the Effingham branch; so we are not brought any nearer by this to the derivation of Joshua Howard, though he was no doubt descended from some branch of the ducal family.

(Reference: The House of Howard, Vol. 2, P. 674).

Sir William Howard, chief Justice of the Common Pleas, temp. Edward I., the immediate founder of the noble house of Howard, was the son of John Howard, and grandson of Robert Howard, or Herward "filius Howardi," temp. King John. Gu. a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchee ar. Sir Robert Howard, fourth in descent from Sir William Howard, the Chief Justice, was summoned to Parliament 1476. He married Lady Margaret Mowbray, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and was ancestor of the illustrious house of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk: The Barony is in abeyance between the Lords Stourton and Petre since 1777. Gu a bend between six crosses crosslets Fitchee or. William de Mowbray a Magna Charta surety, had by his wife, Lady Agnes d'Albin, a daughter or a sister of William, second Earl of

Arundel and Sussex: Roger de Mowbray died 1266, father of Roger, first Baron of Writ, died 1298, whose son John, second Baron, was executed in 1321, having issue: John, third Baron, died 1361, who had: John, fourth Baron, died 1368, married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of John de Sergrave, and his wife, Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk, only child of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, a son of Edward I., King of England, and his second wife, Princess Margaret, daughter of Philip III, King of France, and had: Thomas de Mowbray, K. G., Earl of Nottingham, aforesaid. The Earl of Nottingham's second wife, the mother of Lady Margaret Howard, was Lady Elizabeth Fitz-Allan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

(Reference: Magna Charta Barons by Browning, Page 331-32).

Thomas de Mowbray, therefore, was fully recognized by the Crown as a Prince of the royal blood and it was probably on this account that the family of the *Howards*, descended from his daughter and eventual coheiress, and who, therefore, must have been regarded as Royal Princess (but far removed from the throne), suffered so terribly in the days of the Tudors. They represented the House of Lancaster as well as that of the House of York.

(Reference: The History of The House of Arundel by Yeatman, Book 11, Page 298).

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EARLY HISTORY OF THE HOWARDS

If the earlier history of the Howard family is buried in obscurity, the part played by them since the acquisition of the Dukedom of Norfolk has been neither obscure nor unimportant. No family under the House of Tudor played so important a part as did the House of Howard, and if they had their full share of honours—and no family, perhaps, has founded so many peerages—they assuredly had their full share of sorrows, they suffered terribly from the jealousy and injustice of the Crown, as the direct descendants and heir-at-law

of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, the Duke of Norfolk stood before the Tudors in right of succession to the Crown, in so far as the Tudors could claim a right of succession from Elizabeth, Duchess of York. Her sister was the Duchess of Thomas. The Duke of Norfolk, who was, therefore, the uncle of King Henry VIII, did him the honour to sanction the marriage of two of his nieces, Anne Boleyn, the daughter of his sister, and Catherine Howard, the daughter of his brother. Subsequently the King bestowed upon the Duke's daughter his own illegitimate and favourite son, Henry Fitzroy. Thomas, the Duke's younger brother, had the audacity to marry the King's niece without the royal sanction. As there was no Royal marriage act at that period to legalize subsequent bigamous marriages, Lord Thomas was sent to the scaffold; but with that execution, and with the exception of the Duke's two nieces who were necessarily executed as the King's wives, none of the Howard family were sent to the block by Henry VIII. Edward VI, however, beheaded the Earl of Surrey, his own cousin—german, and Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour, his uncle by marriage, and Queen Elizabeth took care that every head of the family during her reign should be laid low. She executed Thomas Howard, the fourth Duke, in 1572, and kept Philip, his son and heir, in the Tower till he died; and it was not till four generations had passed away that the jealousy of the Crown permitted the full restoration to the family of the Dukedom of Norfolk with its full honours. In addition to the fact that the Dukedom of Norfolk is the premier Dukedom of England, and the Earldom of Arundel the premier Earldom, none other being in point of date comparable with them, the Duke of Norfolk combines in himself the representation of several of the greatest houses of antiquity. He is co-heir of the Earldom of Chester, an Earldom of such high rank, one possessing so many royal privileges, that upon the death of the last Earl in his reign, Henry II refused to give it to a subject, and annexed it to his own family, and it has ever since been enjoyed

to the exclusion of the Howards, by the eldest son of the King. Indeed from every house (except from German ancestry) through whom the reigning family of England claims its descent by female heirs, the Dukes of Norfolk represent the Chiefship, a proud position and one so vast, so full of honour, that the mind is dazed in contemplation of it, and it requires a grasp of intellect only enjoyed by the few, fully to appreciate it, and yet what is the sum of all these honours? It is indeed a proud position; but it is one the weight of which the Duke who now enjoys it would assess as naught compared to the nobility of inner worth, the majesty which clothes the man with righteousness.

(Reference: History of the House of Arundel by Yeatman, Page 344-45).

EARLY VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS OF THE HOWARDS

Howard, John, 1642, Charles Co.

Howard, Edward, 1651, Gloucester Co.

Howard, John, 1653.

Howard, Richard, 1648.

Howard, Grace, 1658.

Howard, Ben, 1646--York Co.

Howard, Robert, 1650.

Howard, Thomas, 1654.

Howard, John, 1654, Westmoreland Co.

Howard, James, 1656.

Howard, John, 1636, Elizabeth City Co.

Howard, Edward, 1637, Henrico Co.

Howard, William, 1641, Upper Norfolk Co.

Howard, Francis, 1648, Isle of Wight Co.

Howard, Thomas, 1638, Upper Norfolk Co.

(Reference: Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666, by Greer, Page 168).

HISTORY OF THE HOWARD FAMILY

(As given by a brother of Eoline Frances Howard)

NOTES FROM THE OLD FAMILY BIBLE

Our great-grandfather's name was Charles Howard, born March 6, 1750; died Sept. 1825. His wife's maiden name was Polly Lewis, born July 20, 1753; died Oct. 13, 1829. They were born near Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Our grandfather's name was John Howard, born Nov. 23, 1778, died March 20, 1854; his wife's maiden name was Ellen Claypoole, born, Aug. 24, 1783; died, May 20, 1846. Married Nov. 5, 1799. His mother's maiden name was Osborn.

Grandfather's brothers were:

1. Charles.
2. Henry.



GERTRUDE WELCH MAY
(*As a student in 1912*)

3. George, who lived near Oxford, Ohio, whose sons were:

(1) Osgood.

(2) Alfred.

4. Joseph.

Grandfather's sisters were:

1. Nancy married Godfrey.

2. Susie.

3. Betsy married Mannon.

Grandfather's sons, (our uncles) were:

1. Charles, born Nov. 8, 1802, who lived near Bowling Green, Ky., and whose sons were:

(1) Henry.

(2) George Washington, born April 1, 1822, died Oct. 19, 1902, at Shenandoah, Iowa.

2. Stephen born Dec. 17, 1806 who lived near Fort Scott, Kansas, whose sons were:

(1) John.

(2) Charles.

(3) George.

(4) Hatchett.

(5) William.

3. Henry, born April 11, 1811, who lived near Lucas, Iowa, whose sons were:

(1) John, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and editor.

(2) William.

(3) Sidney.

(4) George.

George's daughter, Paralee, married a man named Brinegar. One daughter, Nancy, married a man named Blaylock.

Grandfather's daughters, our aunts, were:

1. Rebecca born Oct. 14, 1804; married Satisfield. They were living in Missouri at the time of the Civil War, and have never been heard of since.

2. Elizabeth born Nov. 27, 1808 married John Crawford,

a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. They lived near Abingdon, Ill., and raised a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, as follows:

- (1) James, whose wife's name was Meadows, lived near Meridan, Warren County, Ill. (deceased).
 - (2) Charles, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. (Deceased).
 - (3) John.
 - (4) Downey married Sarah Cashman. Deceased, had five sons: 1. William, 2. Charles, 3. Elmer, 4. Edward and 5. George. Home at Britt, Okla.
 - (5) Joshua Lorance, Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Married Ella Marsh. (Deceased). Several children, Galesburg, Ill.
 - (6) Mahala married William Kelso, lived near Atchison, Kansas.
 - (7) Elizabeth married a Protestant minister, Daniel H. Snyder, Oct. 15, 1830, four sons: William, Pontiac, Ill.; John, Glidden, Iowa; Edwin, in Canada, and James, in Washington. She lives in Pontiac, Ill.
 - (8) Matilda married William Proctor. Their home was near Wetmore, Kansas.
3. Ellen Howard, born July 1, 1813; died Feb. 6, 1892; married Asa White, and lived near Abingdon, Ill., and had two sons and three daughters. Their children were:
- (1) Asa, a soldier, died at Camp Butler during the Civil War.
 - (2) Miranda lived at Bedford, Iowa.
 - (3) Ellen married Daniel Chapman and lives in Texas.
 - (4) Louise married Daniel Drum. They lived at Bedford, Ia.

- (5) Elizabeth married Hamilton Chestney. They lived at Eldora, Kansas. She has been dead several years.
4. Nancy, born Sept. 21, 1815; died Sept. 15, 1853, in Kentucky; married John Lomax, and lived near Abingdon, Ill. They had five sons and one daughter.
- (1) William, a captain in the Civil War, Denver, Colo.
 - (2) Charles Thomas.
 - (3) Perry, Lincoln, Neb.
 - (4) Milford.
 - (5) Luther, Firth, Neb.
 - (6) Anna married John Sheldon. Had four sons and one daughter:
 - 1. George.
 - 2. Henry.
 - 3. Charles.
 - 4. Annie Bell.
 - 5. Joseph Howard died when 3 years, 6 months, 5 days old.

George Washington Howard's wife's name was Mary Ann Whitten. They had seven sons and four daughters.

OUR HOWARD LINEAGE

- 1. John Howard—The Immigrant.
- 2. Matthew Howard. He took land on The Severn about 1650.
- 3. Matthew Howard, Jr. He died in 1702. He had land on The Severn in 1662.
- 4. John Howard—Wife Ruth—Lived in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
- 5. "Colonel" John Howard—Settled in Kentucky in 1775.
- 6. Eustace Howard. He died in 1743. His wife was Ruth Davis born Jan. 16—baptized Feb. 3, 1730.

(They had six children—John, Eustace, Robert, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth).

7. John—Wife Mary Preston.
8. Charles Howard—Wife Polly Lewis.
9. John Howard—Wife Ellen Claypoole.
10. George Washington Howard—Wife Mary Ann Whitten.
11. Eoline Frances Howard—William Samuel Boydstun.
12. Ida Ann Boydstun—Edward Samuel Welch.

Many emigrants by the surname Howard were prominent citizens, leaving a noble line of descendants who participated, each in his own place, nobly in Colonial Wars. Hundreds by this surname were active in service during the Revolutionary War.

To compile an accurate history of this large family would be an impossible task for any one person.

The following are a few of the emigrants whom the author wishes to enter on these pages, not claiming, at all, to have discovered all the emigrants by the surname Howard.

Emigrant William Howard from England to Gloucester County, Virginia, 1636.

Had a son William.

Whose son, Capt. Alleyne of Harwardsville, Virginia, was burgess from Goochland County.

Whose son, Benjamin, had a son.

William Alleyne, a Captain in the Continental Army.

Another emigrant, John Howard, 1688-1743, wife Rebecca Brooke, had a son, Edmund Howard of 1713, from England, an early settler in Maryland; married Margaret Dent.

Their son, John, 1688-1742, married his cousin, Rebecca Brooke, desct. cdv. Robert Brooke, 1602-55 from England 1650, settled at de la Brooke Manor, cdr. Charles County, acting governor.

Their son, Baker, died 1790, married 1st. Ann Phillips.

Their son, John, 1769-1843, married 2nd. Ann Christian, daughter of Col. Alexander Scott Bullitt, 1762-1816, distinguished in history of Kentucky; married 1st. Priscilla, daughter of Col. William Christian, married Anne Henry, sister of Patrick Henry.

Another emigrant, John Howard, from England, settled at Warwick, R. I.

His son, Thomas, 1733-1818, married Abigail Lawton.

Emigrant John Howard died 1700, came from England 1635, settled at Duxbury or Bridgewater, Mass., original settler at West Bridgewater, ca 1651.

He married Martha Haywood, daughter of Capt. Thomas Haywood, who came from England to Duxbury before 1638.

Among their children were:

(1) Ephraim Howard

(2) Major Jonathan, married Sarah.
1664-1739.

(1) Joshua, married Sarah Haywood.

(2) Seth, married Mary Ames, born 1702.

(3) Abel, et al.

Joshua Howard, 1665-1738 from England to Baltimore, Maryland, 1686, married Joanna O'Carroll, died 1763.

Daughter, Violetta Howard, 1716, died after 1772; married William Gist of Maryland (1711-1794).

Abraham Howard, shipmaster, in Mediterranean trade; captured by Algerians and held a slave for some years until released under a treaty between England and Algiers, came to America ca 1720 and settled at Marblehead, Mass.

He had a son, Joseph, who died 1770.

His son John 1755-1848, was a prominent citizen of Staten, Mass.

His son, Benjamin, 1795-1860, had a daughter, Caroline, 1820-1884, who married 1838, Thomas Marsh Clark, D. D.; L. L. D.; a graduate of Yale University, Bishop of R. I.

Matthew Howard was a grandson of John Howard from England, 1621. His wife was Sarah Dorsey, died 1692; her father, Edward Dorsey (Darsey) died 1681; he came from England to Maryland 1650, with his wife Anne.

Matthew Howard was of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

He had a daughter Sarah, who married Captain John Worthington, 1650-1701. He was a member of the Quorum, a burger, and a captain of Anne Arundel County Militia.

(Note—Howard County is contingent to Anne Arundel County in Maryland.)

HOWARD MISCELLANY

Va. Co. Record, Vol. II:

Eustace Howard, soldier under Col. Wm. Byrd, 1758, Middlesex Co. Samuel Howard is mentioned as a son-in-law to John Reeves in Buckingham Co.

Edward Howard—A Sergeant—Augusta Co.

Index of Southers Genealogies gives the following reference to information on Howard:

Meade's Old Families and Churches.

Wm. and Mary Quarterlies—Vols. I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X.

Middlesex Parish Reg.

Va. County Records, Vols. II, VI.

Warfield's Hist. of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Md.

The Thomas Book—L. B. Thomas.

Hanson's Old. Kent., Md.

Hening's Statutes—Index:

Vols. I, II, III, XII, XV. Mention Howards but no mention of Charles or any suggestion as to his parentage.

Vol. I:

Pg. — note V, mentions Lord Howard as Gov. of Va.—1684 to 1687.

Vol. II:

Pg. 458—Lord Howard made Gov. Apr. 1664.

Vols. XII and XV:

Pgs. 89 to 168—Howard's Creek on Ky. River.

Green's, T. M.—Historic Families of Ky.:

No Howard.

Many mention of Lewis, but no Polly.

Times Dispatch:

Times Dispatch (Cont.):

April 2, 1911 (Cont.)

There were Howards in York Co.

John of York Co. patented land—1635.

Mention of a Howard who was a burgess in 1651, whose wife was Margaret—children, Henry, Wm., and Elizabeth.

Henry married Diana ———, children, Elizabeth, Henry, Mary, Diana, William, Margaret, Ellinor.

Henry married 2nd. Diana Moss and their children were Francis and William.

The descendants of the above are mentioned down through the 7th generation.

It is also mentioned that the name has sometimes been spelled Haywood.

Hayden's Va. Genealogies:

Some fifteen references to Howard as connected by marriage with other families, but nothing to show the Kentucky connection.

The last William and Mary Quarterly—July 1828, on Pg. 194, gives some marriages by Rev. John Alderson in Rockingham, Greenbrier, and in the valley—James and Henry Howard are mentioned—1780.

John, James, and Ephram Claypole are mentioned—1781, 1788, 1792. Wm. and Mary Quarterly.

Vols. I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X.

Vol. IX:

Pg. 30 gives:

Old Tombstone
Mantua, Northumberland Co.

Sacred
To the Memory of
Charles Howard
Son of
Thomas and Catherine Howard
who departed this life
Oct. 3rd 1854
in the 41st year of
his age
"He fell asleep"

Hist. of Old Kent, Md.—G. A. Hanson.

Chas. Howard married Eliz. Phoebe Key, 9, Nov. 1825.

Other Howards show no connection.

Mrs. Arder's Ky. Wills mentions Chas. Howard as witness of Richard Arrowsmith's will—1814.

Sept. 9, 1906:

Howards descended from Cadet of House of Norfolk.

Eliz. Howard had a daughter, Eliza Yeo, who had a daughter, Elizabeth Smelt.

Sept. 19, 1909:

Francis and Diana Howard were mentioned in early Va. History.

Apr. 2, 1911:

Mary Eliz. and Ann Howard, daughter of Thos. Howard, held land in Gloucester Co., 1687.

Wm. Howard came to Va. in 1636.

Henry Howard married Hannah White, 1744.

One Wm. Howard married Mary Freeman 1741, had daughter, Molly, 1742.

Children of Hugh and Eliz. Howard were Mary, born 1698; William, born 1700; Grace, born 1704; Eliza-



WAYNE NYE WELCH

(Page 22)

beth, born 1710; Anne, born 1714. Hugh was either brother or nephew of first Elizabeth.

Middlesex Parish Reg., Va.—Pg. 130:

John, son of Eustace and Ruth Howard, born Jan. 16, baptized, Feb. 3, 1730.

Pg. 285.

Mary, daughter of John and Eliz. Howard, born July 1754.

Collins' Hist. of Ky., Vol. 1, pg. 15:

John Howard, an Englishman crossed the mountains from Va. and descended the Ohio River—1742.

Vol. 11, pg. 195:

John Howard from Va., settled in Ky., 1775.

Pg. 687:

Col. John Howard was living in Bedford Co., Va., in 1773.

Va. Co. Record, Vol. VI:

Pg. 5:

Mentions John Howard in will of Henry Jenkins, March 1697, Elizabeth City Co.

Pg. 73:

A Land Grant to John Howard of Northumberland Co., 1653.

Mention of James, Robert, Allen, Benjamin, and William.

The Times Dispatch a daily paper of Richmond published a genealogical column by some of the best researchers, beginning 1903 and continuing several years:

Sept. 19, 1909:

Eustace H. Howard, died 1743. He married Ruth Davis, and had six children:

Sons—John, Eustace, Robert.

Daughters—Mary, Ann, Elizabeth.

Nov. 16, 1913:

Elizabeth Howard was a daughter of Eustace Howard who died in Middlesex Co., Va., in 1743.

John, the eldest son of Eustace, married Mary Preston, and went to Ky.

Eustace, son of Eustace, served in the Army from 1758 to 1780. He received land for service.

Robert, son of Eustace, lived in Shenandoah Valley. He was Lieutenant in Rev., taken prisoner at Long Island, placed on prison ship and died.

THE HOWARDS OF THE SEVERN

An early certificate in the land office at Annapolis reads: "Laid out, July 3rd. 1650, for Matthew Howard, on the Severn, southside, near a creek called Marsh's, beginning at a hollow called "Howard's Hollow," and being on said creek, a tract containing 350 acres, also another tract running with Howard's Swamp, containing 350 acres more." These surveys of Lloyd were not patented.

This record indicates clearly that Matthew Howard came up with Edward Lloyd, in 1650. In support of this, the records of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, give us the following history of the Howards of Virginia, "There were three Howards, or Haywards, among the English members of the Virginia Companies." records of Alexander Brown, in his "First Republic," they were Master John, Rev. John, and Sir John Howard, Knight, they contributed in all £112 and 120.

Master John, the historian, was born in Suffolk, in 1560; was D. C. L. of Cambridge, pleader in ecclesiastical courts; was knighted 1619, and an M. P. in 1621; married Jane Pascal; died in London 1627, his "Life of Edward VI" was published after his death.

Rev. John Howard was reported in Stith's History of Virginia, as "John Howard Clark."

He subscribed £37. He was the author of "Strong Helper," in 1614.

Sir John Howard subscribed £75. He was the second son of Sir Rowland, by his second wife, Catherine Symthe. He was knighted at Windsor, July 23rd., 1609; was high

Sheriff of Kent in 1642. In 1622, a John Howard, who had come with Edward Bennett's first Company in 1621, was killed by the Indian Massacre of 1622. His plantation formed the border line of the Isle of Wright, Virginia. From some of these Howards, members of the Virginia Company, descended Matthew Howard, a close friend, relative and neighbor of Edward and Cornelius Lloyd, in Virginia, and with the former, came to Maryland.

Matthew Howard was in Virginia, in 1635, as shown by a Court record, in which he has a suit with Mr. Evans. In 1645, he was the executor of the will of Richard Hall, a merchant of Virginia, who, in 1610, was one of the "grocers Court," of England, which contributed £100 toward the plantation in Virginia. Colonel Cornelius Lloyd was a witness to Richard Hall's will, in 1645. The testator's property was left to Ann, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Matthew, and Cornelius Howard, children of Matthew and Ann Howard. Philip Howard, the youngest son of Matthew and Ann, was evidently not born in 1645, for his name was not included in the list of legatees. But, in 1659, Commander Edward Lloyd surveyed for him, after the death of Matthew, the Severn tract of "Howardstone," for "Philip Howard, Orphan."

In 1662, the sons of Matthew Howard, came up to the Severn, and seated themselves near their father's surveys. John, Samuel, and Cornelius Howard, all transported a number of settlers, and received grants for the same upon the Severn. They located adjoining each other, near Round Bay.

In 1662, the five brothers, John, Samuel, Matthew, Cornelius, and Philip, had nine hundred acres granted them as brothers. It was upon one of these many hills of Severn, in the neighborhood of Round Bay, that John Howard slew the lion. John Howard, heir-at-law of Matthew and namesake of his grandfather, John, was a progressive surveyor of lands. He located at Round Bay. In 1663, with Charles Stephens, he took up "the Woodyard" and "Charles Hills" on the south side of the Severn. Upon the death of Charles Stephens, John

Howard married Susannah Stephens, the widow. She was the heir of Captain John Norwood. The only issue of John and Susannah Howard was Captain John Howard, Jr.; John Howard, Sr., extended his surveys to Baltimore County, and took up "Timber Neck," upon the mouth of the Whetstone. It later became a part of Baltimore City. He also took up lands in Harford County. John Howard's second wife was Elinor, widow of John Maccubin, by whom there was no issue. She was of the Carroll family. John Howard's will, of 1696, left his extensive estate to his son, John Howard, Jr., and his wife's grandson, Orland Griffith.

Captain John Howard, Jr., increased his father's estate by yearly surveys. About 1690, he married Mary, daughter of Richard and Elinor (Browne) Marfield, his neighbor on Round Bay. Their issue were Benjamin, Absolute, and Rachel Howard, all minors at the death of his wife. Captain Howard married again, Katherine, widow of Henry Ridgely, and daughter of Captain Nicholas Greenberry. Their only issue was one daughter, Katherine Howard. Mrs. Howard died before her husband, leaving five minors by her former husband.

Captain John Howard soon followed her, in 1704, and left his will.

Reference—Founders of Anne-Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland by Warfield. PP. 67, 68, 69, 70.

HOWARD DATA

There is still living a neighbor of the Severn, who remembers seeing, when a boy, the terraced grounds which surrounded the old stone house of Samuel Howard, and he read from the tombstone in the graveyard, the name of "Patience Howard, daughter of Samuel Howard." She was the daughter of the later Samuel Howard, Samuel Howard married Catherine, daughter of James and Elizabeth Warner, daughter of William Harris of South River. The will of James Warner, names "His son Samuel Howard, to whom he left his

cloth suit, and to his grandson, Philip Howard, another suit of 'Stuff.' Peter Porter, the second, in his will names "His father Samuel Howard" and made him heir and executor. His wife was Sarah Porter, daughter of Samuel Howard. Samuel Howard's will of 1703 throws considerable light on his family. He named his wife, Catherine, his son Philip; his grandsons John and Samuel Maccubin; and his granddaughter, Elizabeth Maccubin, to whom he left £20 each. To Cousin John Howard, 'Cousin,' John Hammond, "Cousin Sarah Brice, Hannah Hammond, Cornelius and Joseph Howard." It is well known, all these "Cousins" were his nephews and nieces. John Howard was the only son of John Howard, brother of the testator.

Captain Cornelius Howard, named for Colonel Cornelius Loyd, this Severn settler was made Ensign in Command of the Severn. From 1671 to 1675, he represented Anne Arundel County in the Legislature. His colleagues were Robert Franklyn and Colonel William Burgess. This official position enabled him to increase his surveys and take up surveys for his neighbors. He was frequently called upon to write the will and become a witness of the same for his neighbors. He was sole executor and legatee of William Carpenter, in 1676. Captain John Sisson, in 1663, named Cornelius Howard, "My brother" and executor. Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, wife of Cornelius, was "Aunt" of Mary Todd, daughter of Lancelot. Captain Cornelius, of 1680, left the homestead to his wife and son Joseph. Captain Cornelius Howard, Jr., boatwright, heired adjoining lands. The daughters were Sarah, Mary, the spinster, and Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Norwood, whose daughter married John Beale.

The homestead, near the old Indian trail and a later survey of "Howard's Inheritance," became Joseph's estate in Anne Arundel. He was twice married: first to Anne Burroughs, widow of Joseph Burroughs. Joseph Howard took up, for his sons, tracts of land in Howard County, in the neighborhood of Clarksville. In 1722, he and others took up

a tract of 2,590 acres called "Discovery." This was followed by 500 acres known as "Howard's Passage," in 1728. His will of 1728, mentioned children Henry, Ephriam, Joseph, Cornelius, Sarah, Ruth, Hannah.

Captain Philip Howard. "Our Early Settlers" notes the arrival of Philip Howard, in 1669, and his demand for fifty acres for transporting himself. In 1659, a grant was made to "Philip Howard, Orphan" under the title of "Howard's Stone."

This was on the north side of the Severn adjoining Edward Lloyd; Philip Howard bought lands from Cornelius Howard on the south side of the Severn.

He was one of her majesty's justices, in 1694, and during that same year, was a commissioner in laying off the town of Annapolis. He married Ruth Baldwin, daughter of John Baldwin, and Elizabeth his wife.

Captain Philip and Ruth Howard had one daughter, Hannah, who married her cousin, Charles Hammond. In his will of 1701, Captain Howard named his grandsons, Charles and Philip Hammond, sons of his daughter Hannah.

Matthew Howard, Jr., was in the province as early as his brothers, in 1662, yet the following record from "Our Early Settlers" refers to him: "May 7th, 1667, Matthew Howard demanded land for transporting Sarah Darcey, his wife, John Pine, Thos. Gleve, Thos. Medloe, Wm. Cooke, Joseph Windoes, Sarah Driven, then issued in the name of Matthew Howard for five hundred acres of land due him for transportation of said persons. Matthew Howard surveyed and bought extensively upon the neck of the Severn and Magothey Rivers. He was an associate justice of the county and upon the Committee of the Port Entry. Two sons and one daughter were his heirs. John held "Howard's First Choice," which he and his wife, Susannah, transferred to Lancela and Todd in 1698. St. Margaret's Parish shows the births of his sons, Matthew, John, and Abner. He died in 1702, when his widow, the same year, married William Crouch, who held "Poplar

Plains" surveyed in 1683, by Matthew Howard, Sr., for Matthew Howard, Jr., the minor.

Matthew Howard and John Howard and grandsons of Matthew Howard, both of Anne Arundel and Ruth Howard, wife of said John Howard, grant to John Brice "Hopkins Plantation," northwest of the Severn; said land assigned to Matthew Howard in 1663.

Captain Cornelius Howard, Jr., as a mariner he held but a small estate in realty. He was of the Vestry of St. Anne's Church, upon its organization, in 1696, with others. His wife was Mary Hammond. The will of her mother, Mary (Heath) Hammond, in 1721, named her grandsons, John Howard, Thomas Howard, Cornelius Howard. Mrs. Cornelius Howard died 1714, and her husband in 1716. His will reads: "Me son Charles is already provided for, to my son John Howard and to my son Thomas all my lands. To Cornelius the homestead."

His son Charles died in 1717. His will reads: "I give to my brother Thomas one-half of a tract conveyed to me by Richard Freeborne, called 'Freeborne Progress' in Baltimore County. This gift to my brother Thomas is to be void unless he gives a tract left by his father on the Patapsco, to suit person my wife Mary Howard."

Cornelius Howard, of Captain Cornelius, Jr., lived on the homestead in Anne Arundel.

(Ref. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland, by Warfield, pp. 70 to 80).

Edward and Cornelius Lloyd were near neighbors in Virginia in 1635 of Matthew Howard and Ann, his wife. The latter named his son Cornelius, in honor of Colonel Cornelius Lloyd.

MARYLAND MAGAZINE MARRIAGE RECORDS

Philip Jones was married May 29, 1723 to Jemima Eager, widow of John Eager, son of George Eager, before-mentioned vestryman of St. Margaret's. Before her first marriage Jemima Eager was Jemima Murray, when Philip

Jones, Jr., married the widow of Eager. Ruth became the wife of Cornelius Howard and the mother of John Eager Howard. P. 246, Vol. II, March, 1907.

MARYLAND HISTORY MAGAZINE

Frances Scott Key died at the residence of his oldest child, Mrs. Elizabeth Phoebe (Key) Howard, wife of Charles Howard. P. 137, Vol. II, Maryland History Magazine.

MARYLAND RECORDS

Census of 1775-1778

William and Mary Lower Hundred Taken by John Vincent, Constable. Baker Howard, p. 309.

Official Roll of Presidential Election in Frederick Co., Maryland, Nov. 9, 12, 1796.

Voter's Names, p. 279:

Samuel Howard (Democrat Republican—George Murdock).

Henry Howard (Federalist)—John Tyler.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—1777-1801

Prince George County—125-132

John Howard—Martha Linton, Sept. 16, 1791.

Rebecca Howard—William Adams, July 12, 1796.

125-93

Maryland Records—Colonial Revolutionary County Church, Brumbaugh, 1915.

A list of persons in Washington County, Maryland, who have taken the following oath before the different magistrates mentioned below and returned them to Washington County Court.

I hereby certify that the following persons have taken the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland agreeable to the Act Entitled An Act for the better Security to the Government, Given under my hand this 1st. March, 1778.

Sam Hughes."



Mrs. Ida Boydston Welch in her garden at Shenandoah, Iowa

THE WORSHIPFUL RICHARD DAVIS' RETURNS

No. 88 Clement Howard, p. 15.

No. 13 Henry Howard, p. 13.

No. 61 John Howard, John Stull's return, p. 17.

No. 36 Philip Howard, Wm. Yale's return, p. 18.

No. 85 Thomas Howard, Elisha William return, p. 10.

No. 101 William Howard, Elisha William return, p. 10.

(Ref. Part 1—Rev. Records of Maryland by Gains Marcus Brumbaugh, M. S. M. D., Washington, D. C.)

MARYLAND ARCHIVES

In 1642-4.

Edmond Howard Commissioner.

County of Somerset. Vol. VIII, p. 548, Maryland Archives.

That for regulating the affairs civil in Somerset County, 1689:

Mr. Edmund Howard, Justice.

Mr. Edward Howard, Coroner.

Vol. XIII, P. 244, Maryland Archives—Henry Howard, Attorney in Anne Arundel County—1676-1678.

Maryland Vol. XV, p. 200—253—Cornels Howard, Gentleman Justice.

Anne Arundel County, June 6, 1679—Edmund Howard granted license to transport wheat, Oct. 10, 1684, St. Maries City, Somerset County.

Maryland Archives, Vol. XVII, p. 298—Mar. 27, 1671—Cornelius Howard, Deputy or Delegate to Anne Arundel Co., p. 239, Archives of Maryland, Vol. II.

Proceedings of the Assembly 1666-1676—Reference also on page 311, 421, 439, 440, 444, 445.

Commission to Cornelius Howard to be Ensigne under Captain Besson. *Mutates, mutardis ut* in folio 23, Vol. III, p. 444.

Reference to Lord Howard of Effingham, on p. 405, 419, 427, 428, 429, 439, 453 Maryland Archives, Vol. V.

In 1679, an act for payment and assessment the Publick charges of this Province—To Cornelius Howard 80 pounds of Tobacco.

Vol. VII, p. 96: To Philip Howard, 500 lbs. tobacco, p. 248. May 8-22-1695—Allowed per order of the House to Samuel Howard for a cart horse 1400 lb. tobacco.—Vol. XIX, p. 200, Maryland Archives.

Signed by the Military Officers of Anne Arundel County:

Matthew Howard.

Cornelius Howard.

A letter written to their Sovereign and signed by Justices, Grand Jury, Clerk of Prov. Court, etc.—Maryland Archives, Vol. XX, p. 541.

Signed by the Civil Officers and Magistrates, etc.

Phillip Howard, 1694-97.

MARYLAND MAGAZINE—A MARYLAND SIGURD

“Then Sigurd had no fear, but smote the serpent Fafnir to the heart . . . the Sigurd ate of Fafnir’s heart, and put by the rest.”—*Vol-surga Saga*.

Daniel Scott, aged sixty years or thereabout, being sworn, deposeth and saith that in the year one thousand seven hundred in the month of May, John Howard, Philip Howard, Simeon Pearson, Dutton Lane, and this deponent went down to the mouth of Thomas’ Run, and on the north side of the said Run John Howard took Simeon Pearson’s hatchet and bounded a poplar between the mouth of the said Run and Deer Creek; and afterwards they came up the north side of the said Run, and upon a small branch descending into the said Run the said John Howard killed a rattlesnake and took out his heart and swallowed it and afterwards the said Howard crossed the branch and bounded over two white oaks.”

Baltimore County Records, Lib. H. W. S. No. 4, Fol. 60, Md. Hist. Mag. Vol. III, p. 279.

ANNE ARUNDEL

Dating back to 1733, the Anne Arundel Society have found inscription to the following: Howard, etc., p. 198.

Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Md., by Warfield.

MARYLAND SERVICE

Charles Howard, Sergeant, enlisted May 9, 1779, discharged Nov. 1, 1780. *Musters of Maryland Troops*, Vol. 1. Ref. *Records of Maryland Troops in the Continental Service*, page 122.

Depreciation Certificates stopped at the Treasuries agreeable to Act of Assembly, passed November Session, 1784.

Name	Regt. For What Reasons Stopped.
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Charles Howard, 3rd.	Obtained by perjury and forgery in 1783 by some person assuming the name, Charles Howard having died Oct. 1781.
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VIRGINIA SERVICE

Warrant 4125 Charles Howard (Edward Howard, heir-at-law) 200 acres, Private, Va. Cont. Line. (term) War, Mar. 10, 1786, date. Ref. *Land Bounty Warrants. Kentucky Sons of the Revolution*, p. 227. James Warrant No. 4268.

(Ancestor of Eoline Frances Howard)

1790 Census of North Carolina

NAME	COUNTY	NAME	COUNTY
Allen Howard.....	Hillsborough	Ezekiah Howard....	New Hanover
Dist., Granville County		Frederick Howard.....	Dobbs
Barnet Howard.....	Dobbs	George Howard.....	Currituck
Benjamin Howard.....	Bertie	George Howard.....	Careret
Benjamin Howard.....	Wilks	George Howard.....	Brunswick
Christopher Howard.....	Rowan	Gideon Howard.....	Rowan
Christopher Howard.....	Onslow	Graves Howard.....	Orange
Cornelius Howard.....	Carterett	Hardy Howard.....	Gates
Cornelius Howard.....	Rowan	Hardy Howard.....	Edgecombe
Edmond Howard.....	Onslow	Henry Howard.....	Caswell
Edward, Jr. Howard		Henry Howard.....	Caswell
.....	Cumberland	Henry Howard.....	Richmond
Edward Sr. Howard		Hiram Howard.....	Craven
.....	Cumberland	Horton Howard.....	Bertie
Elijah Howard.....	Bertie	Jacob Howard.....	Anson
Elisha Howard.....	Hertford	James Howard.....	Edgecombe
Esther Howard.....	Hyde	James Howard.....	Sampson

NAME	COUNTY
James Howard.....	Chattham
James Howard.....	New Hanover
James Howard.....	Surry
Jane Howard.....	Edgecombe
Jesse Howard.....	Richmond
John Howard.....	Edgecombe
John Howard.....	Edgecombe
John Howard.....	Chatham
John Howard.....	Wilkes
John Howard.....	Beaufort
John Howard.....	Hyde
John Howard.....	Mecklenburg
John Howard.....	Rowan
John Howard.....	Rowan
John Howard.....	New Hanover
John Howard.....	Onslow
Joslynn Howard.....	Wilkes
Josiah Howard.....	Onslow
Luke Howard.....	Hertford
Mary Howard.....	Edgecombe
Mathew Howard.....	Rowan
Mirajah Howard.....	Rowan
Minron Howard.....	Sampson
Moses Howard.....	Hertford
Nathan Howard....	New Hanover
Paramas Howard..	New Hanover
Penelope Howard.....	Dobbs
Phillip Howard.....	Surry
Robert Howard.....	Burke

NAME	COUNTY
Ruson Howard.....	Burke
Sarah Howard.....	Tyrrell
Stephen Howard.....	Hertford
Stephen Howard.....	Rowan
Thomas Howard.....	Tyrrell
Thomas Howard.....	Warren
Thomas Howard.....	Orange
Thomas Howard.....	Craven
Thomas Howard.....	Hyde
Thomas Howard....	New Hanover
Thomas Howard.....	Onslow
Titus Howard.....	Jones
William Howard.....	Warren
William Howard.....	Chatham
William Howard.....	Hyde
William Howard....	Mecklenburg
William Howard.....	Rowan
William Howard.....	Onslow
William Howard.....	Onslow
William Howard.....	Onslow
William Howard.....	Onslow
William Howard, Jr.....	Tyrrell
William Howard, Jr.....	Carteret
William Howard Sr.....	Tyrrell
William Howard Sr.....	Carteret
William Howard Sr.....	Hyde
William L. Howard.....	Carteret
Willis Howard.....	Edgecombe
Wilson Howard.....	Martin

1790 Census of South Carolina

NAME	COUNTY
Abrahama Howard.....	Abbeville
Allen Howard.....	Orangeburg
Arthur Howard.....	Union
Benjamin Howard.....	Union
Benjamin Howard.....	Abbeville
Christian Howard.....	Edgefield
David Howard..	Charleston Dist.
Edward Howard..	Beaufort Dist.
Eli Howard.....	Laurens
Evan Howard.....	Claremont
Ezekal Howard.....	Orangeburg
Francis Howard.....	Spartanburg
James Howard.....	Laurens
James Howard.....	Beaufort
James Howard.....	Clearendon
John Howard.....	Fairfield
John Howard..	Georgetown Dist.

NAME	COUNTY
John Howard..	Georgetown Dist.
John Howard.....	Greenfield
John Howard.....	Abbeville
John Howard.....	Laurens
Joseph Howard..	Or'geb'rg Dist.
Martin Howard....	Ge'rget'n Dist.
Mathew Howard.....	Charleston
Obediah Howard.....	Greenville
Peter Howard.....	Union
Rachel Howard.....	Greenville
Richard Howard..	Ge'rget'n Dist.
Robert Howard.....	Edgefield
Seth Howard..	Charlestown Dist.
Stephen Howard..	Ch'lest'n Dist.
Thomas Howard.....	Edgefield
Widdow Howard.....	Lancaster

1790 Census of Maryland

NAME	COUNTY
Achsah Howard....	Anne-Arundel
Ann Howard.....	Montgomery
Anthony Howard.....	Washington
Basil Howard.....	St. Mary's
Benjamin Esq.....	Ann-Arundel
Benjamin Esq.....	Charles
Benjamin Howard.....	Kent
Bery Howard.....	Hartford
Brice Howard.....	Ann-Arundel
Charles Howard.....	Baltimore
Charles Howard.....	Frederick
Charles Howard.....	Montgomery
Cornelius Howard.....	Frederick
Cornelius Howard.....	Baltimore
Edward Howard.....	Frederick
Eleanor	Queen Anns
Elizabeth Howard.....	Frederick
Ephriam Howard.....	Frederick
Gabrel Howard.....	St. Mary's
George Howard.....	Montgomery
George Howard.....	St. Mary's
Greenbury Howard..	Montgomery
Hannah Howard....	Ann-Arundel
Hannah Howard....	Ann-Arundel
Ignatius Howard....	Montgomery
Jacob Howard.....	Montgomery
James Howard.....	Frederick
James Howard.....	Queen Ann
James Howard.....	St. Mary's
James Howard.....	Washington
John Howard.....	Baltimore
John Howard.....	Charles
John Howard.....	Charles
John Howard.....	Hartford
John Howard.....	Hartford
John Howard.....	Kent

NAME	COUNTY
John Howard.....	Washington
John Howard.....	Washington
John Howard.....	Worcester
John B. Howard.....	Baltimore
John B. Howard.....	St. Mary's
John G. Howard.....	Hartford
Joseph Howard.....	Ann-Arundel
Joseph Howard.....	Ann-Arundel
Joseph Howard.....	Ann-Arundel
Joseph Howard.....	Caroline
Joseph Howard.....	Frederick
Joseph Howard.....	Queen Ann
Joseph Howard.....	St. Mary's
Joshua Howard.....	Ann-Arundel
Joshua Howard.....	Frederick
Leonard Howard.....	St. Mary's
Martha Howard.....	Frederick
Mary Howard.....	St. Mary's
Peter Howard.....	Prince George
Rebeca Howard.....	Ann-Arundel
Robert Howard.....	Baltimore
Simeon Howard.....	Cecil
Susannah Howard..	Montgomery
Thomas Howard, Sr.	
.....	Ann-Arundel
Thomas Howard, Jr.	
.....	Ann-Arundel
Thomas Howard.....	Montgomery
Thomas G. Howard.....	Baltimore
Thomas G. Howard.....	Charles
Widdow Howard....	Ann-Arundel
William Howard....	Ann-Arundel
William Howard.....	Cecil
William Howard.....	Baltimore
William Howard.....	St. Mary's

1790 Census of Virginia

NAME	COUNTY
Benjamin Howard.....	Greenbrier
Betty Howard.....	Nasemond
Charles Howard....	Pennsylvania
Elizabeth Howard.....	Nansemond
Frances Howard.....	Surry
Hardy Howard.....	Surry
Henry Howard.....	Surry
Henry Howard, Jr.....	Surry
Henry Howard, Sr....	Nansemond
James Howard.....	Nansemond
James Howard.....	Rockingham

NAME	COUNTY
James Howard.....	Rockingham
James Howard.....	Greenbrier
Jesse Howard.....	Greensville
John Howard.....	Charlotte
John Howard.....	Powhatan
LeRoy Howard.....	Richmond
Parson Howard.....	Hampshire
Resin Howard.....	Hampshire
Robert Howard.....	Greenbrier
Samuel Howard.....	Rockingham
Samuel Howard.....	Greenbrier

NAME	COUNTY	NAME	COUNTY
Spencer Howard.....	Richmond	William Howard.....	Fluvanna
Stephen Howard.....	Nasemond	William Howard.....	Amherst
Stephen Howard.....	Nasemond	William Howard.....	Essex
Thomas Howard.....	Surry	William Howard.....	Nasemond
Thomas Howard.....	Nasemond	William Howard, Jr.	
Thomas Howard.....	Richmond	Rockingham
William Howard.....	Nasemond	William Howard, Jr.....	Amherst

OLD KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS

Copied For Mrs. Clifford Weaver

by Hattie M. Scott, Official Searcher, Frankfort, Ky.

GRANTS SOUTH OF GREEN RIVER

Claypool, Stephen, 60 acres (21-364) Warren Co. . . .
1811.

Claypool, John, 200 acres (29-263) 1799, Warren Co.
Sinking Creek.

Number of others for Stephen Claypool, 1799 to 1823.

John Howard, Logan Co., 1798 (2-34) .. 200 acres. (335
index).

Charles Howard, 75 acres, (2-267) 1800, Warren Co.

Stephen Howard, (2-477) 1799, Green Co.

Many other Howards.

Elijah Osborn, Adair and Casey Counties, 1809.

Samuel Rector, Wayne Co., 1809.

Watts, Samuel, Chas., John, in Logan and Warren, 1799-
1806.

Whitten the name does not appear in Logan or
Warren.

Whitten, Samuel, Wayne Co., 1819 (p. 775 index.)

Yowell, John and James, in Washington Co., 1823 (p. 782,
index.)

Collins' History of Kentucky, page 9, states that:

John Howard was one of a number of Revolutionary
Soldiers in Kentucky that died before 1840, who were prom-
inent in Kentucky. It does not state where John Howard
lived or died.

John Howard was given land grant, Military Warrant No. 1812, for 100 acres of land for services, three years as soldier in Va. Line, given Oct. 1, 1783.

Charles Howard was given 200 acres, Wat. No. 4125, for services in Va. Line, Mar. 10, 1786.

Claypool name does not appear in Military Land Grants, or Warrants, and neither does the name Whitten

TAX LISTS

Files of State Historical Society

FRANKFORT, KY., WARREN COUNTY

Chas. Howard, 100 a., Big Barren R., entered in name of A. Levaugh, 1 free white male under 21. (Himself perhaps.) 1799.

Henry Howard, 200 a., Big Barren River. 1799.

John Howard, no land. 1 male above 21. 1799.

John Claypool, 200 a., Bays Creek.

Stephen Claypool, (see footnote) 200 a., Big Barren River 1799.

John Claypool, Sr. and Jr., paid taxes on horses, 1815, no land listed.

NOTE—Bays Creek empties into Barren River. The old homestead where our family was born and reared was located only a short distance up Bays Creek from Barren River.

WHITTEN

From Kentucky Court Records

WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Easten Whitten, married Wilworth Johnson, Dec. 6, 1808? (1809?)

Elisha Whitten, married Sally Greathouse, Sept. 24, 1818.

Austin Whitten, married Kesiah Casey, Dec. 21, 1820.

Elizabeth Whitten, married Len T. Mosley, Dec. 24, 1820.

Sally Whitten, married Stephen Claypool, Sept. 27, 1807?

Eastin and Josiah Whitten were witnesses to Edward Lynn's will, 1816, as also was Reuben Osborn. (Will B—, page 103).

TAX LISTS WARREN COUNTY

John Duckett, paid taxes in 1815, 125 acres, Barren River,
land entered in name of Sary Lapsley.

Eastin Whitten, 100 acres, Barren River, ent. name of Robt.
Lee, 1 white male over 21.

Charity Whitten, 123 acres, Warren Co. ———. 1815.

HOWARD *From Ky. Court Records, etc.* WARREN COUNTY

Elizabeth Howard married Nicholas Gantree ——— no date
——— 1799?

Henry Howard, married ——— Satisfield, Aug. 6, 1801.

John Howard, married Ellen Claypoole ——— 1802 (no
other date).

Betsy Howard, married Godfrey Smith.

Polly Howard, married William West, ——— 1806?

Mary Howard, married John Todd, June 23, 1808?

Charles Howard, married Polly Newport, Feb. 2, 1809?
(1808?)

Nancy Howard, married John Barnett, Dec. 25, 1809.

Joseph Howard, married Malinda Lomax ———.

Stephen Howard, married Polly Burge, Nov. 18, 1811? p.
42.

Patsy Howard, married Tarleton Shackelford, July 11, 1819.

LOGAN COUNTY

Elihue Howard, married Anne Bridges, July 25, 1797 (Lo-
gan Co., Warren was not then taken from Warren—not
till 1798).

William and John Howard were tax payers in Logan Co.,
1795.

Howard ——— the name appears many times in Barren
County marriages.

Charles Howard obtains land grant of 1,000 acres in Fayette Co., Ky., March 10, 1783, on Ohio River, (Book 2, p. 227, of Fayette Entries) see page 111, Old Ky. Land Entries and Deeds, Jillson.

Many other Howards—John, William, Benjamin, etc., got land grants at about the same time, 1782, 3, and 4. Same page. This land was not military land.

John Howard got land on Howard's Creek, 1783, Fayette Co. John Howard got land in Jefferson Co., Harrod's Creek, 4000 acres, page 225.

Charles Howard obtained 200 acres, Military Warrant No. 4125, p. 339 of Jillson's "Old Ky. Land Entries and Deeds."

James and John Howard also got military lands.

James B. Howard died in Warren Co., Inv., recorded Feb. 1820. Will Book B, page 23.

Polly Howard was named in will of her father, Joseph Burger (D-15) 1829, Jas. B. Howard and Polly Howard, witnesses.

LOGAN COUNTY KY. COURT RECORDS

Waller Lewis (will) page 142 (142—Will Book "B") names wife Sally, "division of my father's estate" my land in Caroline Co., Va., commonly known by name of Frank White, given me by my wife's father . . . equal division among all my children." Mar. 11, 1818, Aug. 17, 1818. (Witness Samuel Hill).

Aaron Lewis and wife Sarah (Deed, A, page 492) on July 15, 1802, of Logan County, deed to John Smith of Pulaski County, a tract of land in Lee County, Virginia, patented in the name of Aaron Lewis, 270 acres, patented Dec. 27, 1785.

John Howard (Deed A, page 71) of Logan County, deeds to Wm. Gramma, Oct. 10, 1797, land on Little Muddy.

John Howard, (A-100) Oct. 10, 1797, deeds to Steven Howard and John Howard, Jr., children of said John How-

ard, for love and affection, land on Muddy Creek, 134 acres.

James Howard, (Deed 380) "am sued in fee of a parcel of land in Charlotte Co., Va., part of a tract that William Johnston is now on . . . appoint John or Wm. Porter, Attorney to convey lands, Aug. 12, 1800.

KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS

Filed in Land Office

Frankfort, Ky. Notes taken from Jillson's Index "Ky. Land Grants":

Claypool—none listed.

Duckett—none listed.

VIRGINIA LAND GRANTS

NAME	No. ACRES	BOOK	DATE	COUNTY	WATER COURSE
Howard, Charles	1000	14- 33	3-28-1785	Fayette	Mouth Stoney Creek
Howard, Charles	400	14-413	12- 3-1787	Nelson	Cartwright Cr.
Howard, John.....	1000	5-11	7-16-1774	Fayette	Ky. River
Howard, John.....		6-31	1774		
Howard, John.....	7945½	10-410	1785		Jefferson, O.
Howard, William	5000	13-317	1785	Fayette	
Lewis, Aaron.....	200	1-535	1781	Jefferson	Pleasant Run
Lewis, Aaron.....	1000	10-491	1785	Fayette	Red River
Ebenezer Osborne	250	9-291	1784	Jefferson	N. Fork, Froman' Cr.
Rector, Charles.....	500	1-398	1783	Fayette	

OLD KY. LAND GRANTS

John Howard, 300 (7-6) 12-7, 1793, Military, Big Barren River.

Aaron Lewis, (5-58), 1781 Jeff. Co., Pleasant Cr.

Aaron Lewis (3-416), 1792, Madison Co., Otter Creek.

Aaron Lewis. Many grants located in Bourbon Co., 1797.

KENTUCKY COURT RECORD

WARREN COUNTY

Sally Osburn, married Shaderack Hays, Feb. 1, 1816.

"Polly Osburn's line" mentioned in will of John Veatch, Jeff-



CHARLES TERRELL BOYDSTUN
(*See Page 26*)

erson County, Apr. 1817, lot in Louisville. (Will 2, page 48).

Ebenezer Osburn got land in Jefferson Co., 1781, page 266, Old Land Entries and Deeds," by Jillson.

Elijah Osburn, got 200 acres of Military Land, Rev. War services, (Wt. 1787) Va. Line, Wt. No. 1698. (Page 352, Old Ky. Land Entries, etc).

Samuel Osburn got 200 acres, Wt. No. 1608, (page 352, Old Ky. Land Entries).

Michael Osburn, married Merry Swift, July 13, 1798, Shelby Co., Ky.

Aaron Lewis, one of trustees at Boonesborough, Madison Co., 1787, p. 514, Collins' History Kentucky. He was also a member of House of Reps. from Madison, 1794, p. 176. Collins' History, Ky.

BARREN COUNTY RECORDS—HOWARD MARRIAGES

Copied for Mrs. Clifford Weaver by Miss Bess Howard, County Clerk, Glasgow, Ky.

Joseph Howard married Polly Kays, 1811.

Priscilla Howard married William Scott, 1811.

Jesse Howard married Lucy Mayfield, daughter of Gideon, 1812.

Harmon Howard married Elizabeth Clemons, 1815.

Wade Howard married Nancy Robinson (Robertson) daughter of John, 1815.

Harriet Howard, daughter of Christopher, married James Dickinson, 1816.

Elizabeth Howard married Grael Mitchell, 1817.

John Howard married Martha Wilson, 1818.

Betsey Howard, daughter of Benjamin (?), married Allen Hunter, 1821.

Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Christopher, married Solomon Lough, 1822.

Elizabeth Howard, married Joseph Bishop, 1824.

Martha Howard married Robert Robinson, 1825.

Benjamin C. Howard married Lucy Ann Culp, 1834.

Rebecca Howard married Watson W. Childers security, Christopher Howard, 1834.

John W. Howard married Elizabeth Robertson (Bondsman Jesse Howard), 1843.

John W. Howard married Martha J. Whitney, 1845.

Settlement, Stephen Howard Guardian for Sarah Johnson, 1819.

Stephen Howard, Power of Attorney 1805 (which indicated that he must have been a mature man at this time).

Obediah Howard buys land in Barren County, 1803.

Stephen Howard sells land on Moonshine Creek tributary of Big Barren, 1807, signs a loan, Witness Christopher Howard.

Christopher Howard buys land in Barren County, 1813.

William Howard buys land in Barren County, 1809.

1809, Priscilla Howard, Stephen Howard, and William Howard executed deed jointly. (Relationship not given).

John Howard buys land in 1813.

Christopher Howard and wife Rebecca execute deed, 1817.

Wade Howard attorney in fact for John B. Howard executes deed to John Howard, Witnesses Stephen Howard and Hiram Howard.

1819 Stephen Howard leaving state of Kentucky executes power of attorney to William Howard.

William Howard and wife (Jean) 1819 sell land.

Stephen Howard and wife Eliza execute deed in 1819.

ANCESTOR'S SERVICE

Obediah Howard born in about 1741 married in 1768 Priscilla Breed, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla (Avery) Breed, and was the grandson of Obediah Howard (Will probated June 14, 1687 in Maryland) and the well known family of Maryland by this name.

He was a soldier of the American Revolution living at Union District (96) South Carolina and serving in the South Carolina Militia—Brandon's Regiment (as is shown by a cer-

tificate from the South Carolina Historical commission). Early in the year 1797 he removed with his family from South Carolina to Barren County, Ky., where he took up large tracts of land.

Obediah Howard was a man of considerable wealth and a man of prominence in the community. Both he and his wife, Priscilla, were members of the "Old Mulkey Baptist Church" which was one of the first in Kentucky. The records of this church have been preserved and the names of Obediah and Priscilla Howard may be found today in the list of Communicants in the year 1798. He died at his home in Barren County (now Monroe) in 1804, and his will is on file in the Court House at Glasgow, where his great-great-great-granddaughter, Miss Bess Howard, is the County Clerk. Priscilla Howard died in 1808. Both Obediah and his family are buried in the Church Yard at "Old Mulkey Meeting House." Some of these stones have disappeared; but those of William Howard (his son) and his wife, Jane Hart Howard, are in a splendid state of preservation after standing in what is now the loneliest of forest for over eighty years.

(The foregoing was copied from a supplemental D. A. R. paper of Miss Bess Howard of Glasgow, Kentucky, which was accepted by the National Society in 1923. National Number 172755).

AN EXCERPT FROM "COLONIAL VIRGINIA"

By Chandler and Thames

John Howard, one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, was born in Virginia, served in Revolution, received five wounds at Battle of Guilford, was well educated, was for a time President of Princeton College. He first appeared at Boonesborough, Kentucky, 1775. For eighty years, he was a member of Presbyterian Church. He outlived all of his family except one daughter. At time of his death, which occurred at the residence of Major Wooley at Lexington, Kentucky, he

was one hundred and three years old. Benjamin Howard, once Governor of Missouri, who died in St. Louis, 1814, was his son.

In a manuscript book in the Land Office, Richmond, Virginia, known as Revolutionary Claims, Book 2, page 218, is the following entry:

“The representry of Charles Howard is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a private in the Continental Line who enlisted for the war.

Connie Chamber,
P. Henry

T. Merriweather.

A warrant for 200 acres issued to Edward Howard heir-at-law to Charles Howard. The 10 March 1786.”

From a manuscript book in the Va. State Library, known as “War 4,” in which there is a list of Soldiers of the Virginia Line on the Continental Establishment, who have received Certificates for the balance of their full pay. Agreeable to an act of Assembly passed November session 1781.

On page 226 appears the name Charles Howard. The entry shows that Charles Howard was a Soldier of Infantry and that his pay pounds 22, S 3 D 4 was received by his “Heir at Law” on the 10 of March 1786. From a manuscript in the Virginia State Library known as “B. W.”, a record of Charles Howard’s enlistment occurs at Petersburg in the fall of 1779, as well as a statement of his death while in an engagement under Col. Buford. Signed Given this 19 day of Feb. 1786, while the words Fall 79 are underlined by

Robert Janett, Lieut.

Bishopville, South Carolina, U. S. A.,

March 23, 1926.

Mrs. E. S. Welch,
Shenandoah, Iowa.
Madam:

I quote from old writings:

“Tradition informs us that about the time that Lord Howard of England was executed and in order no doubt to escape a similar fate,



GERALD HAYES BOYDSTUN

(Page 26)

many of his relatives emigrated to America, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations.

Being a descendant of the Howard family, I have taken some pains to inform myself of their history, but have been unable to ascertain the relationship which existed between the oldest members of the family of which I have reliable knowledge and those who first emigrated, or whether or not they were the persons themselves; in the absence of such information, I will, therefore, commence with Dr. Joseph Howard and his brother, Benjamin Howard. There were no doubt others of the same family, perhaps brothers and sisters, but I am not sufficiently positive to assert the fact. Benjamin Howard settled in Georgia. Dr. Joseph Howard at Statesburg, South Carolina, dying in the year 1776, leaving three children: Hale (my grandfather) James, and Jerusha."

I quote from another writing:

"We spring from some one of the seven sons of the second Duke of Norfolk, who died about the year 1525, through certain emigrants who came from England about 1650. These were: Matthew Howard (from whom the writer came), John Howard, William Howard, James Howard, Thomas Howard, Frances Howard, Samuel Howard, Benjamin Howard. Two of these settled in New England, the rest in Virginia. Then they drifted and scattered."

My son is named Thomas Howard. He graduates from West Point, U. S. M. A., this coming June. My father was named Benjamin. His mother was Roxana Howard.

You will also notice that Dr. Joseph Howard named one of his sons 'James.' I joined the Sons of American Revolution on my Bates line. The South Carolina head of the family came from Massachusetts in 1770, and served in this Colony.

Baltimore was, I think, the center of the Howard family from 1750 to 1800 though I have never tried to get any information from there. I cannot find where Hale Howard, my direct ancestor, served in the Revolutionary War, though he was old enough—eighteen. His brother, James, served, I think under Marion.

I have no knowledge of the life of James Howard, son of Dr. Joseph Howard.

Thank you for the radio program. We are slightly acquainted with the station, and will hereafter take more interest in it. May every event in your life add to your happiness.

Very respectfully yours,

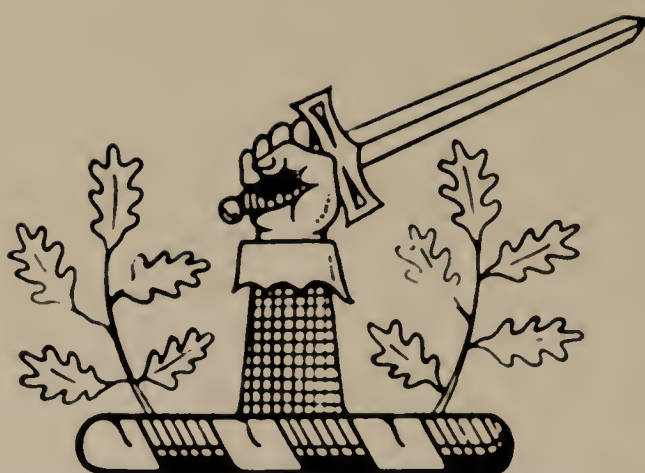
W. A. James.

A LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM VIRGINIA SURNAMED HOWARD

Howard, Alexander, private, 6th. Va. State Library.
 Howard, Allen, private.
 Howard, Ambrose, private.
 Howard, Benjamin, private, 14th. Va. Regt.
 Howard, Charles, private (Edward Howard heir at law).
 Howard, Edward, ensign York County militia.
 Howard, Ezekiel, private.
 Howard, George, private.
 Howard, Henry, private.
 Howard, Ignatius, private.
 Howard, James, ensign 7th. Va. Regt.
 Howard, James (any number, county not given).
 Howard, James, Hanover County.
 Howard, John, Northampton County militia.
 Howard, John (any number by this name).
 Howard, Nehemiah.
 Howard, Peter (any number by this name).
 Howard, Robert.
 Howard, Robin.
 Howard, Thomas, Hanover County.
 Howard, Thomas, midshipman in the navy.
 Howard, Thomas, Berkeley County.
 Howard, Bachel, Captain.
 Howard, Vashel D., Captain.
 Howard, Vincent, Cornet.
 Howard, William (Fredericksburg Gun Factory).
 Howard, Adam, lived in Ohio after the war.
 Howard, Burgess, London County.
 Howard, Claiborne, who lived in North Carolina after the war.
 Howard, Elisha, 4th. Va. Regt.
 Henry, Berkley County—now West Virginia.
 Joseph, Berkeley County—now West Virginia.
 Samuel, 5th. Va. Regt. 7th. and 3 and 7th. Va. Regts.
 Captain Christopher.
 Howard, J. S.

II

Whitten



Whitten

*The Whitten family had no motto so far as the author
has been able to ascertain.*

II

The mother of Eoline Frances Howard (George Washington Howard's wife) was Mary Ann Whitten. She was born Oct. 4, 1824. She died May 3, 1909. She was married March 26, 1843.

She was the daughter of Josiah Whitten, born March 19, 1796. Died Oct. 25, 1890, and his wife, Sarah Rector, born July 13, 1798; married June 25, 1819. Died April 29, 1880.

Their list of children follows:

1. William P. married Elizabeth Shelton.
2. Mary Ann (1824-1909) (Mother of Eoline Frances Howard Boydstun) married George Washington Howard (1822-1902).
3. Elizabeth J. married John P. Evans.
4. Nancy B. married Robert Adams.
5. Rebecca R. married Nathan Corley (Baptist preacher).
6. Margaret F. married Frederick W. Evans.
7. Sarah A. married Esquire Hunter.
8. Martha A. married Albert Evans.
9. Thomas J. married Nancy Davis.

William P. Whitten had two sons and two daughters, as follows:

1. Geo. Ewing Whitten, whose home is in Fayette Co., Ill.
2. John Josiah Crittenden Whitten, home at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
3. Mary Louise Whitten, home near Chapman, Ill.
4. Bertha Frances Whitten, home near Chapman, Ill.

Thomas J. Whitten had two children:

1. Elta M. who died when thirty-seven years old.
2. Elmer, whose home is at Filmore, Ill.

Mary Ann Whitten Howard had seven sons and four daughters, as follows:

1. Chas. Thomas, of Shenandoah, Iowa, died at Wheatland, Wyo., 1844-1904.
2. Laura Ann, home at Mt. Vernon, Ill., 1845-1918.
3. John F., home at Shenandoah, Iowa, 1847.
4. Sarah Ellen, home at Shenandoah, Iowa, 1850-1919.
5. Eoline Francis, home at Shenandoah, Iowa, 1852-1924.
6. Josiah Lewis, home at Shenandoah, Iowa, 1854-1903.
7. Stephen Buchanan, home at Shenandoah, Iowa, 1856-1906.
8. George Washington, home at Oakley, Kansas, 1858.
9. Mary Leona, home at Corona, Calif., 1860-1910.
10. Wm. Heller, near Farragut, Iowa, 1862.
11. Henry Woodford, at Shenandoah, Iowa, 1864-1923.

Elizabeth J. Whitten Evans had three sons and two daughters:

1. Simeon W., home at Montgomery Co., Ill.
2. Fred W., home at St. Francis, Ark.
3. Esquire Benj., home at St. Francis, Ark.
4. Rebecca Bond, home Montgomery Co., Ill.
5. Alice Smith, home Finley, Ill.

Nancy B. Whitten Adams, had five sons, namely:

1. John Quincy, home Pennsylvania (deceased).
2. William, died in youth.
3. James Woodford, (deceased).
4. Josiah K. home Crawford Co., Kansas.
5. George, residence not known.

Rebecca Corley, deceased, had no family, husband a Baptist minister whose home is Shelby Co., Ill.

Sarah Ann Hunter had no family, home Montgomery Co., Ill.

Margaret F. Evans had no family, home Montgomery Co., Ill.

Martha A. Evans had four children as follows:

1. Elbert, home St. Louis, Mo.
2. Ida Pope, Ramsey, Ill.
3. Addie, Filmore, Ill.
4. Maude Evans, Bingham, Ill.

Thomas J. Whitten is the only one of Josiah Whitten's

family living, and we must thank him for furnishing this history, as he is the only person who could have given the information.

Mary Ann Whitten's grandfather was Elijah Whitten, born Jan. 13, 1734; died after the Revolutionary War, (sometimes given as "Elias") whose wife was Charity Duckett, born, 1734; married in 1760.

Their children were:

1. Easton married Wilma Johnson.
2. Elijah—killed by a horse when a young man.
3. Elisha married Sarah Greathouse.
4. Josiah (1796-1890) (See Page 81) married Sarah Rector (1798-1880).
5. Austin married Keziah Casey.
6. Sarah married Stephen Claypool. Some records give Charity Whitten as wife of Stephen Claypool.

Children:

1. Fred J. Claypool.
2. Stephen Austin Claypool.
3. Mrs. Frances.

Unknown.

7. Charity married John Duckett.
8. Elizabeth—Lemuel Mosley.
9. Peggy married John Evans.

SOME OF THE WHITTEN SOLDIERS
IN
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR GENERAL
SEVENTEENTH AND I STREETS, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

25 June, 1926.

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

This is to certify that the name of one Elias Whitten, Hanover, Mass., appears as a private in Capt. Amos Turner's Co., General John Thomas' regiment, Mass.; muster roll dated 1 Aug., 1775; enlisted 3 May, 1775; service 3 months, 6 days. Also, in order for

bounty coat dated Roxbury Camp, 22 Dec. 1775 and endorsed "Col. Baylee's Regiment." (Ref. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," XVII—271).

This is to certify that the name of one Elias Whitten (Mass.) appears as 1st. Lieutenant of Heath's Mass. Regt. May to Dec. 1775. (Ref. Heitman's Register of Continental Army Officers (1914) page 590).

This is to certify that the name of one Elisha Whitten appears as private in Capt. James Harlow's Co., commanded by 1st. Lieut. Elijah Bisbe, Jr., Col. Thomas Lothrop's regt., Genl. Joseph Cushing's brigade: service 16 days: company marched to Bristol, R. I., on an alarm. Roll date Plympton, March 29, 1777. (Ref. "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in Rev." XVII 271).

This is to certify that the name of one Elisha Whitten, Jr. (Plympton) appears as private in Capt. Thomas Loring's (Plympton) Co. of Militia, which marched on the alarm of 19 April 1775 to Marshfield: service 1 day. (Ref. "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution" XVII 271).

Yours truly,

Francis B. Culver,
Registrar General,
National Society S. A. R.

3204 Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Whiton, Whitton, Whittum, or Whitten, Enoch, Hingham, son of James, of the same, married 11 Jan. 1688, Mary, daughter of Stephen Lincoln of the same, had Mary, born 21 Sept. 1690, died soon; Mary, again, 5 Nov. 1692, Bethia, 30 Jan. 1695; Abigail, 8 Sept. 1697; Enoch 25 Sept. 1699; and Margaret 28 Jan. 1702; and died 5 May 1714. His will was 29 Sept. 1708, and his widow died 2 Oct. 1716. James Hingham 1648 by w. Mary, daughter of John Beal, the 1st., m. 30 Dec. 1647, had James, born 10, baptized 15 April 1649, died next year; James, again, born 13 July 1651; Matthew 30 Oct. 1653; John born Dec. 1655, died young; David and Jonothan, tw. born 22 Feb. 1658, both died in few weeks; Enoch born 8 March 1659; Thomas baptized 1662; Mary 29 Apr. 1664. He was freem. 1660; his widow died 12 Dec. 1696; and he died 26 Apr. 1710. Mary married 3 Jan. 1689; Isaac Wilder. James Hingham, son of the preced. by wife Abigail had Hannah, born 4th July 1678; James born

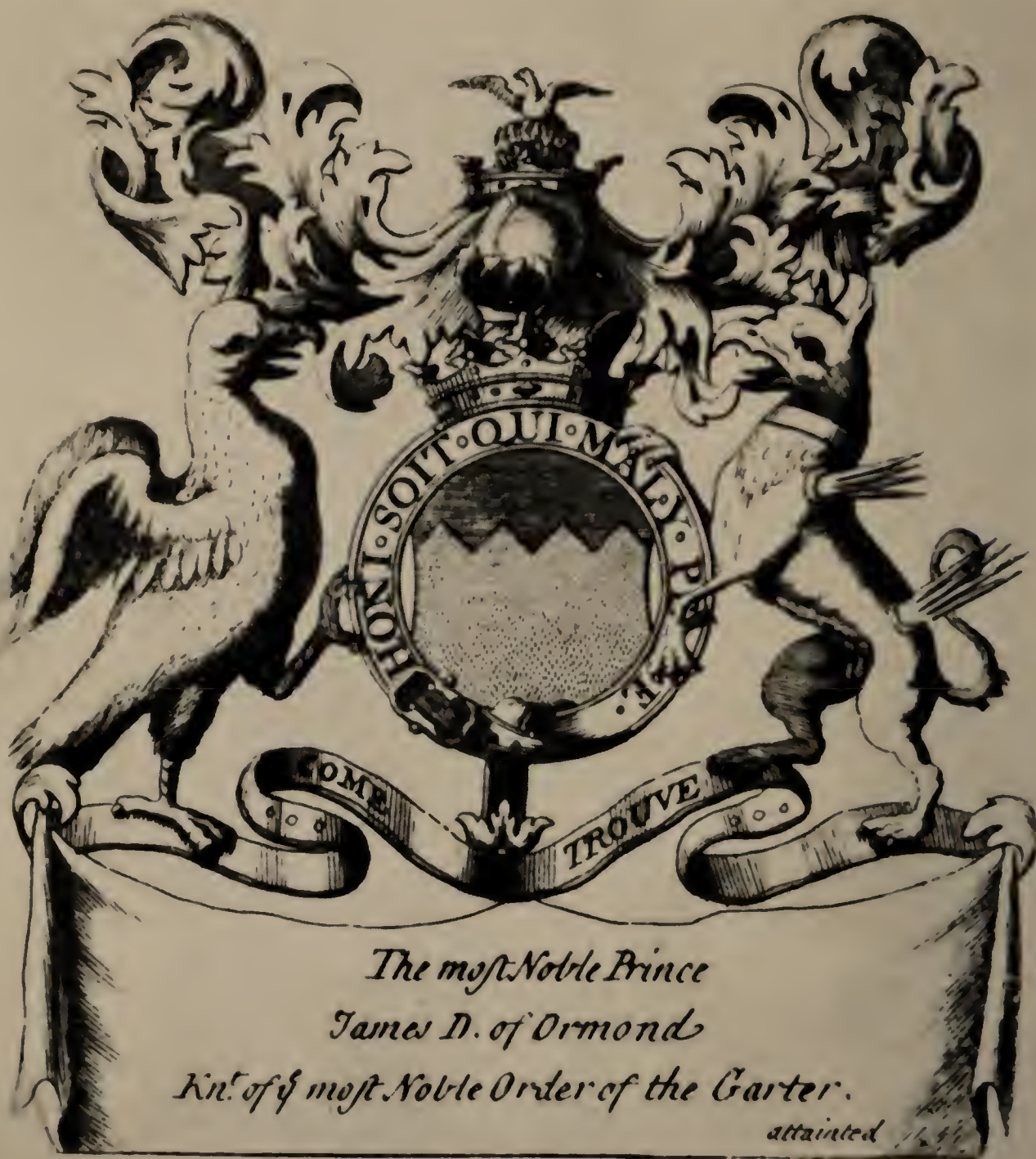
17 Feb. 1680; John born 1st. April 1681; another child, 5 Sept. 1683; died at 12 years; Samuel born 12 Nov. 1685; Joseph born 27 March 1687; Judith born 6 May 1689; Rebecca born 6 Dec. 1691; Benjamin born 21 May 1693; and Solomon born 10 June 1695; and died 20 Feb. 1725. His wife died 4 May 1740, aged 85; Matthew Hingham, born of the preced. married 27 Dec. 1677; Deborah wife of Daniel Howard, had Mary, born 25 Sept. 1678; John 10 Jan. 1680; Davis 5 June 1681; Matthew 28 Nov. 1682; Elizabeth 31 March 1685; Susannah 14 Nov. 1686; Lydia 2 Apr. 1693; Isaac 25 March 1696; died 22 July, 1725; his wife died 19 Sept. 1729, aged 76. Thomas came in the "Elizabeth and Ann" from London, 1635, aged 36. Audrey, 45, perhaps his wife and Jeremy 8 but where he sat down is not heard. Thomas Hingham, youngest son of the first James of same married 26 Jan. 1690, Joanna Gardiner, written in record, Garnet, wife of Frances of the same, daughter of Samuel May of Roxbury had Joanna born 27 Jan. 1691; Jael, 12 Feb. 1693; Leah 4 April 1695; Thomas 10 Feb. 1698; Rachel 12 July 1700; Jonothan 5 Mar. 1703; Eleazer, 15 Nov. 1706; and died 17 Sept. 1708; his widow married 23 March 1711, Nathan Farrar; the sound of his name having its first syllable short or long at the whim of some of the descendants who prefer the long easily slid into Whiting in the fourth or fifth generation as they spread into various towns.

The following Whitten soldiers of the American Revolution recorded in the Virginia Archives: Daniel, John, Richard and Thomas.

In Amherst County, Virginia, Jeremiah, John, William, and Ann were heads of families in the early census.

III

Rector



*The most Noble Prince
James D. of Ormond
Kn^t. of y^e most Noble Order of the Garter.*

attainted

*The Dukes of Ormand were the heads or chiefs of the Butler family.
Their motto is that of the Order of the Garter, which being
translated means "Shame be he who thinks
there is evil in it."*

III

Sarah Rector, born July 13, 1798; died April 29, 1880; married June 25, 1819, Josiah Whitten, born March 19, 1796; died Oct. 25, 1890.

(See their entire list of children under Josiah Whitten).

Sarah Rector was the daughter of John Rector and his wife Polly Butler (her mother's maiden name was Duckett). They settled first in Tennessee, then moved to Warren County, Kentucky.

They had three sons and five daughters:

1. Jacob Rector married Zetta (or Zebil) Evans.
(Her mother was a Miss Osborne).
2. Frederick Rector married Lucinda Claypoole.

Their children:

1. S. C. Rector married Ann Martin. Have nine children—four sons and five daughters.
2. Amanda.
3. Sarah.
3. William (the oldest son) settled in California as a young man. His records are unknown.

The five daughters were:

1. Sarah (above mentioned) married Josiah Whitten.
2. Rebecca married Charles Howard. Their children were: Joseph, Henry, Ewing, George, Nancy, and Sarah Ann.
3. Charlotta married John W. Claypoole (He was the son of John (Stephen?) and wife, Rebecca Osborne). They had the following children: (See Chapter VII).

(1) Stephen R.

(2) Luther D.

(3) W. H.

(4) Sarah Jane married Dr. Saunders. Settled at Bonham, Texas.

- (5) Joseph R.
- (6) George Perry.
- (7) John Jay.
- (8) Charlotta.
- (9) May.

4. Jane Whitten married James Crow.

Their children were:

George, Mary Ann, Jane, Sarah.

5. Nancy Duckett married her first cousin, Martin Rector.

REVOLUTIONARY DATA—RECTOR RECORDS

Virginia Soldiers in the Revolution-Eckenrode, Va. State Library Bulletin 1910-11.

Rector, John: H. D. 1833-4, Doc. 32, 20.

Rector, John: I. P., D. 21.

Rector, John: H. D. 1833-4, Doc. 32, 20:

The following is a true copy of a reference appearing in the Journals of the House of Delegates for the session beginning in 1833. Document 32 is a list of Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers of the Illinois Regiment & the Western Army—under command of Gen. G. R. Clarke who are entitled to Bounty in Land.

On page 20 of this list No. 469 appears the name of John Rector. He was a Sergeant and was entitled to land for three years service.

Rector, John: I. P., D. 21:

In a manuscript on file in the Archive Dept. of the Va. State Library with the Illinois Papers, known as Document 21, which is a Muster Roll of Abraham Keller's Company in the Illinois Regiment commanded by Col. Montgomery in the Va. State Service from date of their Inlistment to the 9th. of Nov. 1781, John Rector is 35th. on the Roll with rank of private. His service commenced on the 5th. Oct. 1779 and he was discharged 24th. Nov. 1780.

The following statement accompanies the Roll:

This muster Roll commences the 9th. May 1779, the ending of a former Pay Roll and not from the men's several inlistments as mentioned in Roll and contains 20 men that were inlisted before the 9th. of May 1779.

Reverse:

Muster Roll
Capt. Kellar's Company
Illinois Reg.

Commencg. 9 May 1779.

Ending 9 Nov. 1781.

Pay Roll of this Company settled by the commissioners J. A. Tyler As. Sec.

RECTOR NOTES MISCELLANY

- (1) In the will of Peter Hitt, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1771, he mentions his daughter Mary, the wife of Jacob Rector.
- (2) There are twenty-four surnamed Rector whose names are to be found in the Virginia Archives who served in the American Revolution.
- (3) Rector data: There are short records of James, Jesse, John, and Maximilia Rector in the Virginia records of Revolutionary Soldiers.
The Census of Virginia 1790 gives Charles, and Daniel Rector in Hampshire County in 1782.
- (4) The Rector Family of New England originated as follows: "Andrew Rector was a native of Copake, originally Taghkanick, Columbia County, N. Y., and was born in 1762. He married Charity Rockefeller, of the same place. He died in Benton in 1842, at the age of eighty, and she in 1838, at the age of seventy-two. They came to Benton in 1817, bringing most of their family of nine children, and settled in the West Woods, on lot 104, where there was no house or clearing, buying the land of Samuel Colt, of Geneva, who was a considerable landholder in that vicinity, and paying ten dollars per acre. Here they tarried the remainder of their days. Their children were William, Hannah, Mary, Teal, Andrew, Eva, Christiana, Catharine, and Elizabeth.
- (5) In Hampshire County, Virginia, there was a Charles and a Daniel Rector.

IV

Buckett

Duckett



ARMS—Quarterly: 1, counter-quarterly, Duckett and Jackson, 1st and 4th, sable, a saltire, argent, for Duckett; 2nd and 3rd., azure, a fess, erminois, between three sheldrakes, proper, for Jackson; 2, Goldstone, azure, on a fess, or, between three saltires, argent, an annulet, sable; 3, Duckett, as before; 4, Mowbray, gules, a lion rampant, argent; 5, Windesore, gules, a saltire, argent, between twelve cross crosslets, or 6, Lancastre, argent, two bars, gules, on a canton, of the last, a lion passant, or 7, Redman, gules, three Chsions, ermine, two and one, tasselled, or 8, Baskerville, argent, a chevron, gules, between three heurts; 9, as the first.

CRESTS—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, one, two, and three. Another, a bunch of lavender in pale, proper.

MOTTO—*Je Veux le droict.* (I choose the right.)

SUPPORTERS—Two parrots, vert.

SEATS—Roydon, Essex; and Hartham-House, Wiltshire.

IV

Charity Duckett married Elijah Whitten, Rev. Soldier. See their entire list of children under Elijah Whitten.

Charity Duckett was the child of Richard Duckett, Jr., of Maryland. (He was born 1705 and died in 1788) and his first wife, Mary Nutthall.

Richard Duckett, Jr., was on "The Committee of Safety during the Rev. War in Prince George County, Maryland.

Also in the Governor's Council—hence of the order called "The Gentlemen of the Quorum"* of Maryland.

Vol. XLIII, p. 57, Maryland Archives:

Richard Duckett, Jr., ordered by the Council June 13, 1780, that he be paid pounds 200 and to enable him to purchase flour and other provisions for the Army, to be accounted for.

Page 203. Council meeting of June 24, 1780:

A commission was issued to Richard Duckett, Jr., as Second Lieutenant of Captain James Mullikin's Co., in the upper battallion of Prince George County, Maryland.

Richard Duckett, Jr., was the son of Richard Duckett, Sr., who was born 1675, died 1754, and his wife, Charity Jacob, born 1680, married 1699.

Richard Duckett, Sr., was the son of William Duckett, Esquire (by his first wife) mentioned in the Duckett History, which follows in full, in a direct line from King William, The Conqueror, and Maude, the daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders.

DUCKETT, of Hartham House, Wilts.

Created Baronet, June 21, 1791

From notes by Sir George Duckett:

* "Of the Quorum" means that he was one of the presiding justices of the Court. A certain number of those "Quorum Justices" had to be present before a Court could be held. The other members were called simply "Justices of the Peace" but all were styled "Gentlemen."

In the account we are here to give, it is proper to trace two families, the one in direct line of ancestors of the present Baronet, the other of a family whose name and arms a collateral connexion necessarily introduce.

In that of the former he derives from a family of great respectability in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is in the immediate descent from:

1. John Jackson, of Hickleton, Esq., who received the honour of Knighthood in the year 1619; and, upon the dissolution of parliament in 1621, was one of the candidates to represent the borough of Pomfret. Sir John left two sons, Bradwardine and George. Bradwardine died without issue.

2. George had three wives, viz. Kitchingham, Snowden, and Scarlet, all of respectable families, and had children by every one. From the marriage with Kitchingham, he had:

3. William, who married a Pybus. By her he had one son, and one daughter, married to ——— Routh, Esq. The son,

4. George, father of the present Baronet, married Hannah (she was sister of Dr. Joshua Ward, seventh son of the same father, and afterwards of great renown as a physician in London), seventh daughter of William Ward, of Gisborough, Esq. This gentleman is well deserving our record, as the first person who conceived the practicability of manufacturing alum from the rocks or mountains in the neighborhood of Gisborough, and that had resolution to go into the experiment, which he did with other respectable gentlemen in the vicinity, whose confidence in his discernment induced them to adventure with him in the speculation. Happily their endeavours ultimately succeeded, and the system of manufacture is now so generally understood, that a traffic of great national importance is, at this time, produced from English works, all in the vicinage of Gisborough, in such quantities, as not only to answer all the uses to which alum is applied in this country, but is an article of export to the rest of Europe. The partners

were so sensible of the prudent and faithful management of the concern, that many tokens, in pieces of plates, were given by them, as presents to his wife, expressive of their acknowledgements; and one of these tokens is in possession of the present Baronet, containing a suitable inscription or declaration of the fact. The issue of George and Hannah were numerous, viz. William, who died young; Edward, who lost his life, being third officer of the Northampton East-India ship, which had the misfortune to founder at sea; Sir George, the present Baronet; and Ralph, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Lewin, of Eltham, in Kent, Esq., by whom she had issue William-Ward Jackson, of Normanby, Esq. married to Susanna-Louisa, daughter of Edwin-Martin Atkins, of Berkshire, Esq. There were besides six daughters, Mary, Esther, Hannah, and Ann, who all died unmarried; Rachael, married to William Wilson, of Ayton, in Cleveland, in Yorkshire, Esq.; and Dorothy, the youngest, married to Jeffrey Jackson, of Woodford Bridge, in Essex, Esq.

Sir George, the present Baronet, married to his first wife, Mary, daughter of William Ward, his uncle, by whom he had three sons who all died young, and three daughters, Mary, Catharine, and Elizabeth; the first married to General Matthews, and on his death to Richard Church, Esq., one of the supreme council of Bombay. General Matthews commanded the army, sent by order of the council of Bombay, on an expedition against Seringapotam, in which he was supposed to have been betrayed. He was taken prisoner, and inhumanly murdered by Tippoo Saib. By his first wife the General had one daughter, Cotsford, who married Rowland Burdon, of Castle Eden, Esq. and Knight of the shire for the county of Durham. Catharine married Francis Longe, of Spixworth Park, in Norfolk, Esq.; Elizabeth married Thomas Trench Berney, of Bracon Hall, Norfolk, Esq. by whom he left issue, Elizabeth, and Thomas-Trench. His second wife, Grace, widow of Robert Neale, of Shaw House, in Wilshire, Esq. being the heiress of the Duckett family, Sir George, in 1797,

obtained the Royal license to take the name and use the arms of that ancient family, pursuant to the will of Thomas Duckett, of Hartham, Wiltshire, Esq.

The Ducketts are lineally descended from:

1. Richard Duckett (Dugdale's *Origines Judiciales Chronica Series*, p. 8), who was a judge in the 9th year of Henry III, A. D. 1224, and acted as such for the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford (of which he was arch-deacon) Buckingham, Norfolk, Suffolk, Northampton, and Rutland. He held the manor of Fillingham, in the county of Lincoln. He married Beatrice, by whom he had William, a commoner, 18th of Edward I A. D. 1289, and

2. Stephen, who was the father of

3. Richard, who was the father of

4. Hugh, the father of

5. John who in the reign of Richard II married Margery, the daughter and heir of William de Windesore, with whom he obtained the manor of Grayrigg and other possessions in Westmoreland, which his descendants enjoyed for twelve generations following, with this peculiar felicity, that none of the issue male, possessors of the family estate, was ever in ward, every ancestor living until his heir was above twenty-one years of age. (Burn's *History of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, Vol. I, p. 111, 114). The manor of Grayrigg belonged to the Barons of Kendal, and was granted by William de Lancastre,—(The Arms of de Lancastre were, Gules, a lion passant, or)—the first, in marriage with his daughter Agnes, to Alexander de Windesore, son and heir of William de Windesore. The deed of grant runs thus:

“Willielmus de Lancastre, omnibus amicis et omnibus probis hominibus suis, tam futuris, quam praesentibus, salutem, et amorem. Sciatis me concessisse, et cum assensu Willielmi de Lancastre, filii mei et haeredis praesenti charta confirmasse, Alexandro de Windesore, simul cum Agnete filia mea, et haeredibus suis, in liberum maritagium, quicquid habeto in Havershame, Grayrigge, et Morlande, cum omin-

bus pertinentiis suis; concessi etiam praefatis Alexandro de Windesore, simul cum Agnete filia mea, et haeredibus eorum, libertatem firmandi stagna, et molendine super meum dominicum, ubicumque locum competentem invenient ad usum suum; ac etiam libertatem assartandi, et faciendi, et habendi assarta sua in boscis suis ubicunque voluerint infra divisas suas. Quare volo, quatenus praenominati Alexander et Agnes filia mea, et haeredes sui habeant et teneant praedictas terras et praenominatas libertates, cum omnibus aisiamentis, de me et haeredibus meis, sicut liberum maritagium, in feodo et haereditate, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, et honorifice, et plenarie, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in viis et semitis, in mossis et mariscis et montanis, in molendinis et stagnis, in pannagiis et assartis, et in omnibus libertatibus, sicut hac charta mea confirmavi.” (Rawlinson).

This said Alexander had a son William de Windesore, who was a juror in several inquisitions post mortem in the reign of King Edward I; which William had a son Alexander, who levied a fine on the manors of Grayrigg and Morland, in the 11th year of the reign of Edward II. This last Alexander had a son William de Windesore, who was knight of the shire for Westmoreland, 28 Edw. III and was Sheriff of Cumberland in the 41st and 42nd of the same King. By the inquisition post mortem of Joan de Coupland aforesaid, in 49 Edw. III, he appears to have held of said Joan, the manors of Eversham, Morland, and Grayrigg. Margery, the daughter of William, married as above, John Duckett, Esq. The arms of Windesore were Gules, a saltire, argent, between twelve cross crosslets, or.

By Margaret, the heiress of Windesore, John had a son and heir,

6. Richard Duckett, of Grayrigg, Esq. who married a daughter of Sir Richard Redman, of Overs, Levins, Knt. and by her had issue,

7. Sire Richard Duckett, of Grayrigg, Knt. who married Mabel, daughter of Sir Roger Bellingham, of Burneshead,

Knt. In the 5th year of the reign of Henry the IV, A. D., 1403, he represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament. He had issue, 1. Thomas, of whom hereafter; 2. Andrew Duckett, at whose intercession, Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI obtained license of the same King to build Queen's college, Cambridge, in 1441, and purchased lands of the yearly value of £200. for the endowment thereof; dedicating the same to the honour of St. Margaret and St. Bernard, but she died, and left it unperfected.

The same Andrew Duckett was rector of St. Botolph's, in Cambridge, sometime principal of St. Bernard's Hostell, and the first President of Queen's college. He was formerly a friar, and had gathered of divers persons so much money, as bought a piece of ground, called Goose Green, whereon the college stands. Afterwards he purchased and gave unto this college, the same St. Bernard's Hostell, and by his own money, and help of others, bought certain other tenements, and (as Stow saith) built the college: he gave much lands and moneys procuring gifts from divers great personages. (Vide Speed's History of England, p. 1063-4).

8. Thomas Duckett, Esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Middleton, of Middleton Hall, Esq. by Isabel, daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle. This Thomas was slain at Edgecote field, in the reign of King Henry the VI. He had issue,

9. Richard Duckett, Esq. who married Eleanor, daughter of William Harrington, who had considerable possessions, both in Lancashire and the barony of Kendal. He had issue, Richard, William, Anne, wife of Thomas Wessington of Holland, in Westmoreland, and Mabel, wife of John Whittington of Barwick. Richard Duckett, the eldest son, married Agnes, daughter of John Fleming, of Ridal, Esq. He seems to have had a second wife of the name of Catherine Culwen. He had issue, Antony, James, Walter, Randolph, and two daughters, Elizabeth, and Dorothy, the latter of whom was married to ——— Salkeld, of Rosgill.

Antony Duckett, Esq. son and heir of Richard, married Dorothy, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Bellingham, of Burnshead, and by her had issued, Richard, Charles, Jasper, William, and Gabriel. To his second wife, he married Alice, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gilsland, and by her had issue, Lionel, Alan, and Agnes, married to John Miller, of the Temple, London. This Lionel was fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and a great benefactor of that college; at which place there is an elegant monument to him, with this inscription:

Lionell Duckett,

Westmorlandiensis, e generosis ortus parentibus, collegii divi Johannis olim alumnus, Academiae Cantabrigiensis quondam procurator; Sanctae Theologiae baccalaureus; et nuper hujus Collegii Jhesu senior socius. Obiit Aprilis 5, anno Domini 1503, aetatis sua 39.

Richard Duckett, of Grayrigg, Esq. son and heir of Antony, married Catherine, daughter of Sir James Leyborne, of Cunswick, Knt. and by her had issue, Francis, and Margery, married to Ralph Brackenburgh, of Denton, in the county of York. Sir Francis Duckett of Grayrigg, Knt. son and heir of Richard, married Marian, daughter of Alan Bellingham, of Helsington, Esq. and by her had issue two sons, Antony and William, and four daughters, Alice, married to John Fleming, of Ridal, Esq. whose marriage portion was 666 £. 13s. 4d. (a large sum in those days) she had no issue. The other three daughters, Frances, Catherine, and Jane, all died unmarried. Sir Francis, to his second wife, married Jane, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Bradley, of Bradley Hall, in Lancashire, Esq. and widow of William Leyborne, Esq. He died in the 12th. year of King Charles I and the inquisition thereupon finds, that he died, seized of the manor of Grayrigg, holden of the King in capite as of his manor of Kendal, called the Richmond fee, worth by the year 10 £; and of the manor of Docker, holden of the King in capite, by

the service of the 20th. part of one Knight's fee, worth by the year 3 £., 6s. 8d.; and of the manor of Lambrigg, holden of the King as of his manor of Kendal, called the Marquis fee, by Knight's service, worth by the year 3 £.; and of the rectory of Beethom, holden of the King, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, and by the rent of 25 £ a year; and of one messuage, with 20 acres of land in Whinfell, worth by the year 2s. 6d.; and of three burgages in Kendal, and four acres of land thereto belonging, holden in socage, worth by the year 5s.; and that Antony Duckett was his son and heir of full age. Antony Duckett, Esq. son of Sir Francis and Marian Bellingham, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Leyborne, of Cunswick, Esq. and died in 1661, leaving issue, James Duckett of Grayrigg, Esq. who was of the age of 50 years at Dugdale's Visitation, in 1664. He was thrice married. His first wife was Magdalen, daughter of Sir Henry Curwen, of Workington, Knt. by whom he had Antony, his eldest son and heir, and a daughter Margaret, wife of John Girlington, of Thurland Castle, in Lancashire, Esq. To his second wife he married Mary, daughter of William Saunders, of Sutton Court, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. and by her had William, Richard, Elizabeth, and Bridget. To his third wife he married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Walker, of Workington, and by her had Thomas, John, Christopher, Marian, Ellen, and Anne; after his death, she married to her second husband, Thomas Hilton, a younger son of ——— Hilton, of Murton. Antony Duckett, Esq. son and heir of James, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dalston, of Acorn Bank, Esq. and at Sir William Dugdale's visitation, aforesaid, was 28 years of age. In the time of this Antony, there was a suit in Chancery, between him and the tenants of Grayrigg, Lambrigg, and Docker, the tenants setting forth in their bill, That in 11 Car. I. a decree had been obtained in the court at York, for the Northern parts, by the tenants, against Antony Duckett, Esq. son of Sir Francis, whereby the tenants were to pay one year's moderate value, for a fine both

general and special, and that the widows were to pay the general fine, but no fine upon their admission, but only the best beast; that fines not assessed and demanded before the tenant died, should be lost; and that all boons and duties to the King were to be reprised: That the said Antony was succeeded by his son James, and that the like decree was obtained against him the court of Chancery in 1662; That James was succeeded by the present Antony his son, and they claimed, in like manner, according as had been determined by the aforesaid decrees. They claimed likewise underwood, and wood for all necessary boots, and loppings of timber trees, and other wood, for which they paid green hew. And it was decreed in the year 1670, that they should pay for a fine one clear yearly value that the tenement would let for, above the lord's rents and other reprises. The determination concerning the wood was referred till the York assizes. The reason why these lords stood not to their former decrees, as they alledged, was, because they were not bound thereby, for that they came in by intail, and not by descent. A copy of this decree was found amongst the writings of the late John Kitching, of Cowperhouse, Gent. Not long after this, the said Antony sold the estate to Sir John Lowther, and died without issue; all his brothers also died without issue male; and the name and family of Westmoreland, is now extinct.

10. William Duckett of Flintham, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. married a daughter and heir of ——— Redman, of Harwood, by whom he had issue, Lyonel and John.

Lyonel, the eldest son, engaged in commerce. He afterwards became Sir Lyonell Duckett, Knt. and was partner with Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, and was a man of such considerable property, that he is reported to have given the sum of 8000 marks to each of his three daughters; an enormous sum in those days, but deemed so inferior to what his known riches could have intitled him to have given, that he is said to have answered to some one, who questioned him upon it, that it was not becoming in him to

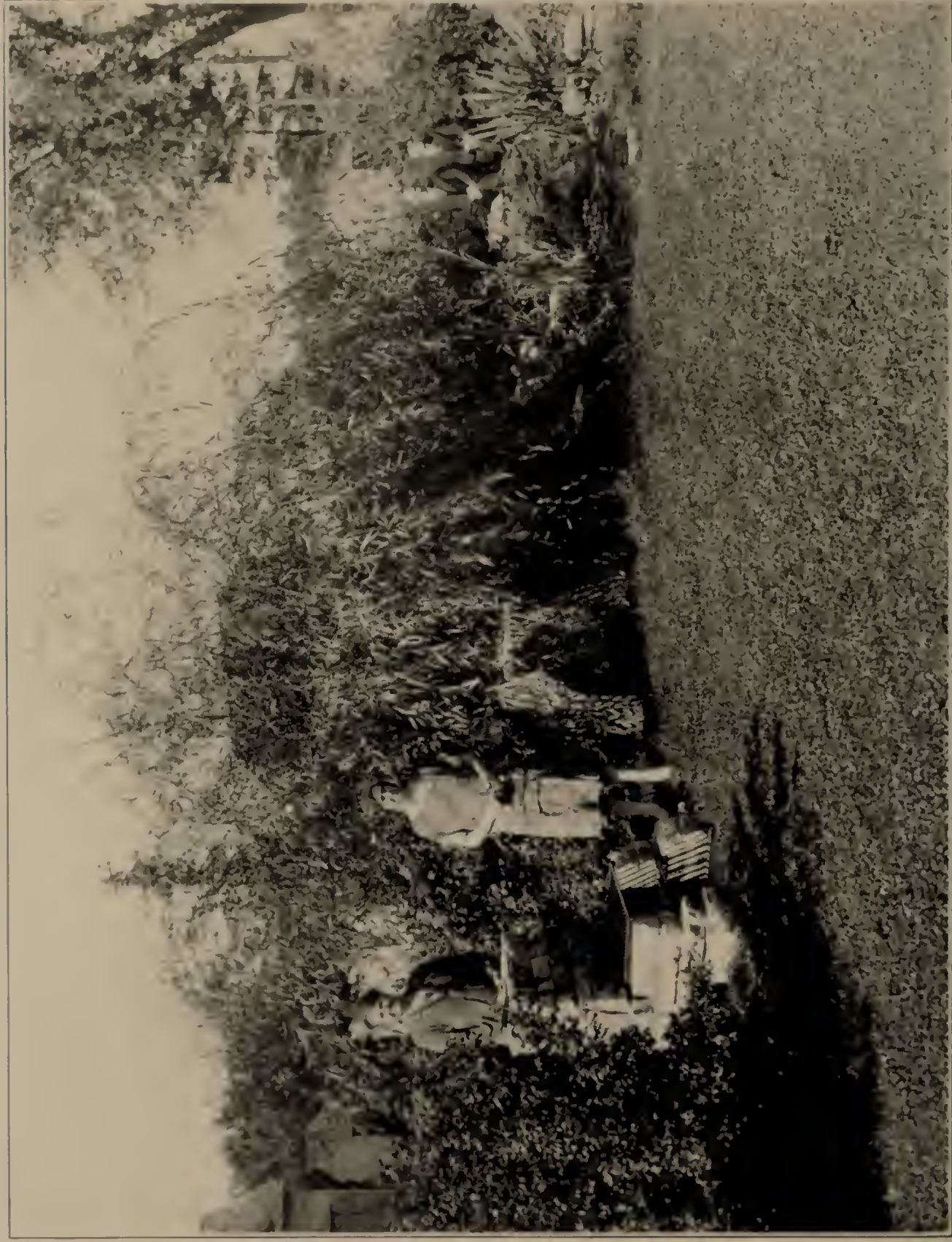
give more, since his Royal mistress had only received 10,000 £. There is a picture of him in the possession of the present Sir George Duckett, Bart, painted by Hans Holbein, representing him in his robes of Lord Mayor of London, which dignity he attained in 1573, with a ring upon his finger, quartering the arms of Duckett, Redman, Windesore, and Mowbray. He married first, Mary, daughter of Hugh Leighton, of Leighton, in the county of Salop, Esq. by whom he had a son, George, who died young; and to his second wife, Jane, daughter of Humphrey Packington, Esq. relict of Humphrey Baskerville, by whom he had Sir Thomas Duckett, who died without issue.

11. John Duckett, of Flintham, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. married a daughter of Coppinger, by whom he had a son,

12. Stephen Duckett, of Calstone, in the county of Wilts, Esq. who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Humphrey Baskerville, alderman of London, by whom he had issue, Jane, married to Henry Hayne, of Condover, in the County of Salop, Esq.; Mary, married to Thomas Nelson, of the county of Berks, Esq.; John Duckett, his eldest son and heir; Margaret, married to Walter Parker, alias Snaith, Esq.; Lyonel, died without issue.

13. John Duckett, of Calstone, Esq. was a Colonel in the Royalist army, in Charles II's time. He was conveyed through the Parliament army in a hearse, by which means he escaped their fury. He married first, Elizabeth Elkington, relict of Thomas Chivers, in the county of Wilts, Esq. and secondly, Jane, daughter of William Winter, of Colford, in the county of Gloucester, Esq. by whom he had William, his eldest son and heir, and Stephen, buried Nov. 11, 1626, at Corsham.

14. William Duckett, Esq. removed to Hartham House, in the parish of Corsham, in the county of Wilts, Calstone House having been burnt during the civil wars. He represented the borough of Calne, in parliament, was baptized May 23, 1624, died 1st. Nov. and was buried 5th. Nov. 1686, at



Mrs. Ida Ann Boydston Welch and her sister, Mrs. Elta Olive Boydston Young, by the outdoor oven in the Private Garden at the Welch home.

Their husbands, Mr. Edward Samuel Welch and Mr. Clifford Young, are seated in The Rockery by the Lily Pond.

Calne. He married to his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Henshaw, of Kensington, in Middlesex, Esq.; and to his second wife, Anne, daughter of George Knight, alderman of Bristol, and relict of Walter Chaman, Gent, by whom he had one daughter Jane, born Oct. 28, 1657, died Jan. 30, 1712, aet. 55, and buried at Corsham. She was the wife of Thomas Stubbs, of Kingston St. Michael, in the county of Wilts, Esq. The issue of his first wife,

15, Lyonel Duckett, of Hartham, Esq. born March 4, 1651, representing Calne in parliament, in 1693, and married Martha, daughter of Samuel Ash, of Langley, in the county of Wilts, Esq. by whom he had, William, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Turberville, of Bere Regis, in the county of Dorest, Esq. George, William, John, Lyonel, Henry-Stephen. He died Dec. 5, 1693; and was buried at Kensington church, in the county of Middlesex.

In Kensington church is a monument to his memory, with the following inscription: *Here*

*beneath this Marble
lyeth (in hope of a joyfull
Resurrection) the body of Lionel
Duckett, Esq. only Son and Heyre of
William Duckett, late of Hartham, in the
County of Wilts, Esq. by his first wife, Elizabeth
Henshaw: He married Martha Ash, Eldest
Daughter of Samuel Ash, of Langley, in
the County of Wilts, Esq. by whom he
left only three sons, George, William,
and Henry-Stephen. He was born
in this Parish on the fourth day of
March 1651 and hap'ned to depart
this Life in this Parish, on the fifth
day of December, 1693.*

*Jam mea peracta est
Mox vestra agetur Fabula.*

Le Neve's Mon. Ang. Vol. IV, p. 145.

16. George Duckett, of Hartham, Esq. second son, was one of the commissioners of Excise, and represented Calne in parliament in 1732. He married Grace, daughter and heir of Thomas Skinner, of Dewlish, in the county of Dorset, Esq. by whom he had issue, William, who died young, Thomas, who represented Calne in parliament in 1765, George, William, Skinner, Grace, Martha, who married ——— Horne, of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, and Catherine. All the sons died without issue.

17. Grace, the eldest daughter, married first Gwyn Goldstone, of Goldstone, in the county of Salop, Esq. (Upon his demise, she married John Walton, of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.) She had issue,

18. Grace, who married first, Robert Neale, of Shaw House, in the county of Wilts, Esq. by whom she had issue, Grace-Elizabeth, who married Sir Harry Burrard Neal, of Walhampton, in the county of Hants, Bart.; and Lydia-Frances, who married Henry Gawler, Esq. She married secondly, the present Baronet, by whom she had issue, 1. George, who died young; 2. George, a major in the West Essex militia; and 3. Esther, who died unmarried.

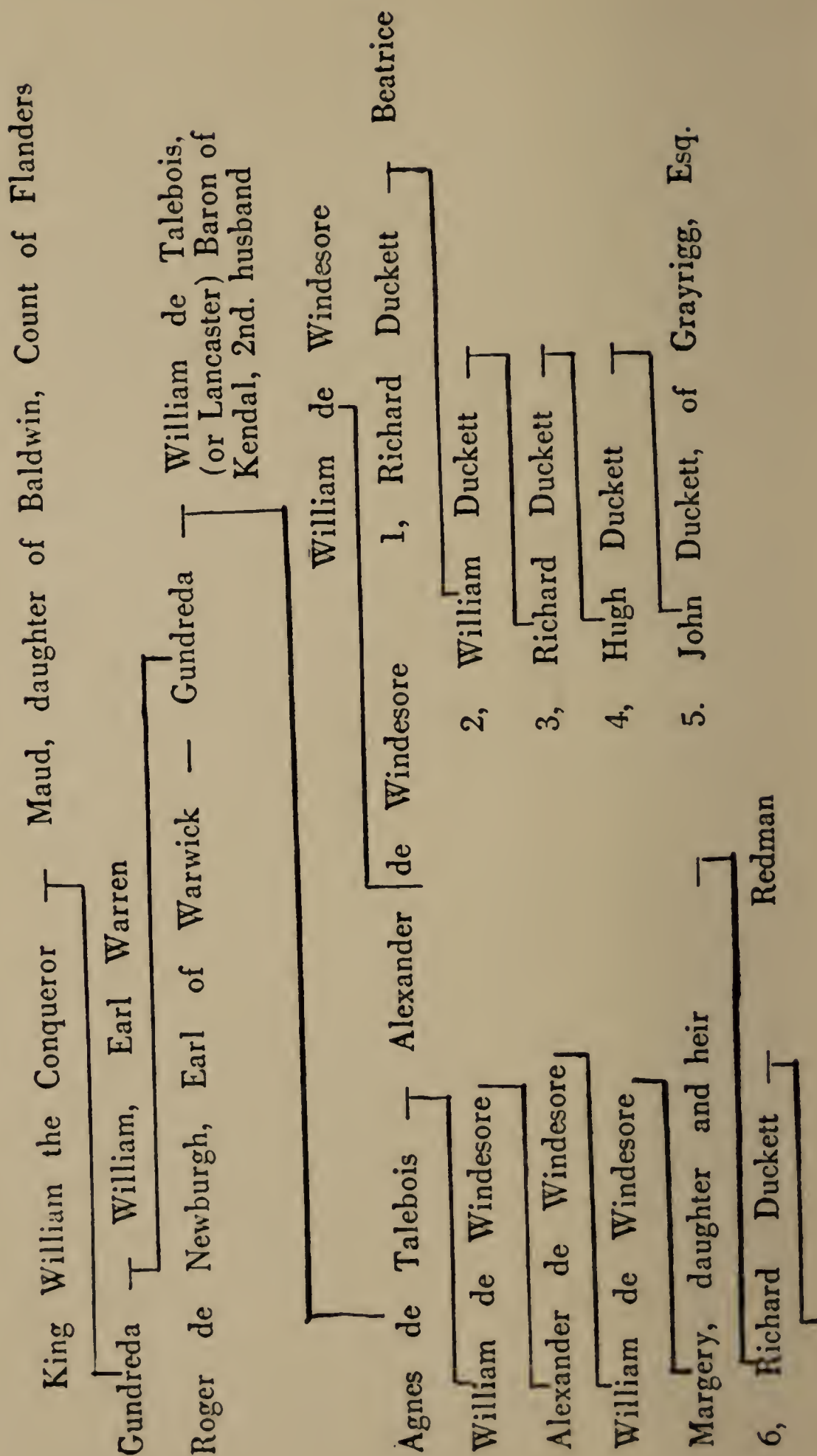
19. Sir George Duckett was very early introduced into the civil line of naval department, and acted for many years as secretary to the Navy board, from whence he afterwards removed to the Admiralty board, where he acted as one of the secretaries for about sixteen years; and retired, holding the office of judge-advocate of his Majesty's fleet. During this period, the services which he had rendered to that great navigator, Captain James Cook, induced the latter to perpetuate their friendship, by naming the principal port in New South Wales, Port Jackson. Inheriting the same love for public improvement, which had distinguished his grandfather William Ward, and admiring the spirit of that patriotic Duke, who by his wonderful efforts and perseverance had carried the benefits of inland navigation to an incalculable extent, Sir George meditated and effected, at his own expense, a plan for

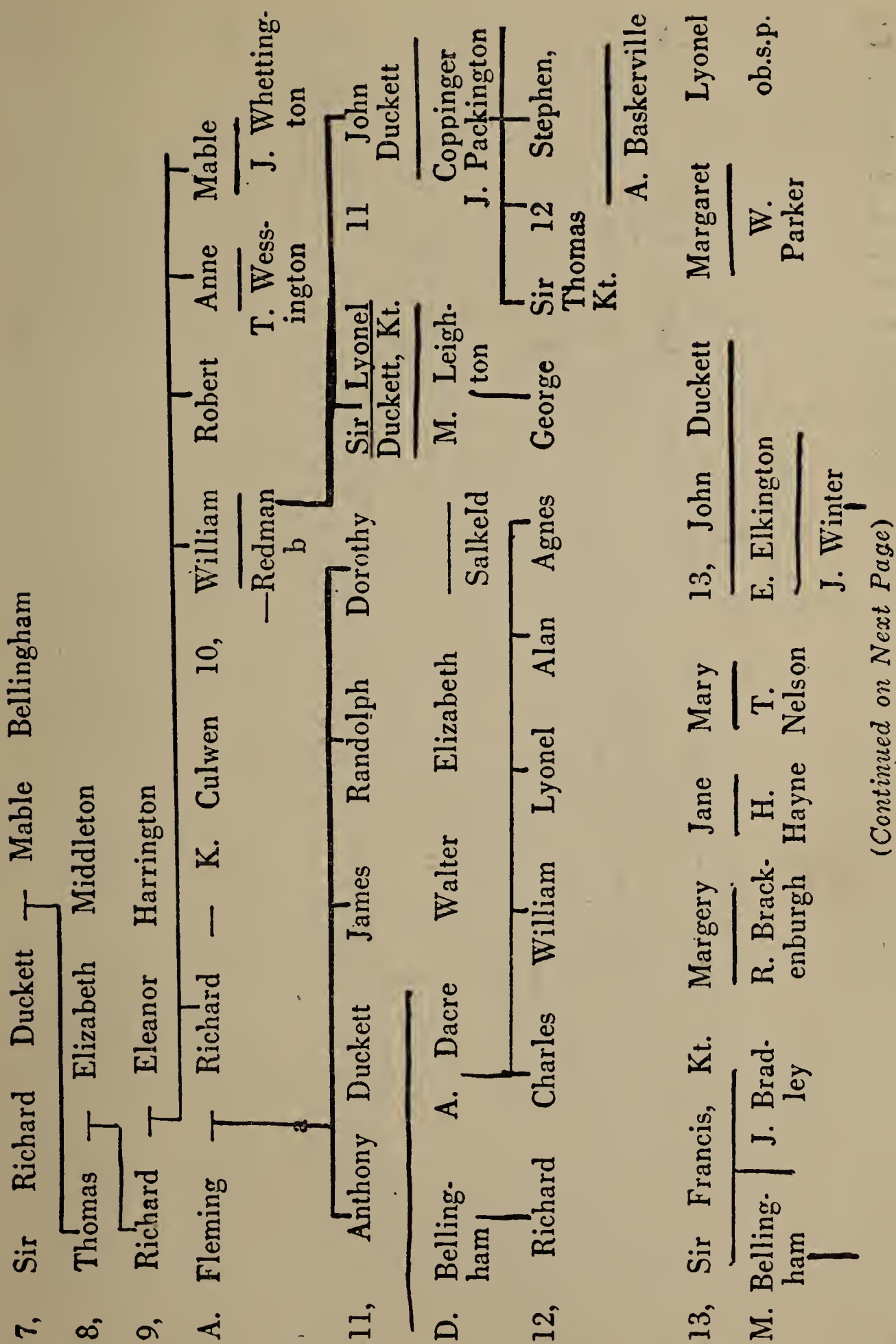
an undertaking of the same nature, but upon an inferior scale, which consisted in rendering the river Stort navigable, from Bishop's Stortford, to the Rye House, not far from Hoddeson, in Hertfordshire, where the navigation, of which he is sole proprietor, joins the Lea, from whence it leads into the Thames. He successively represented the boroughs of Weymouth and Colchester in parliament. His Majesty was graciously pleased to make him an offer of the dignity of Baronet, which was conferred upon him, June 21, 1791.

THE DUCKETT FAMILY

from

KING WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR





RECORDS OF DUCKETTS IN MARYLAND SERVICE
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Pennsylvania Historical Society, Baltimore.

We find the following as to Duckett in Maryland Archives, Vol. XI, p. 25. Bills of Credit—used for purchase of powder, etc.—as per resolve of Provincial Assembly July 26, 1775—were authorized, and John Duckett was one of those chosen to sign such bills.

Page 284-5, Baruk Duckett was commissioned Ensign of Capt. Basil Warring's Company 25th. Battallion March 24, 1776, and later commissioned Lieutenant Prince Serge County March 25, 76.

Page 441, May 23, 1776, it was proposed to summon him as a witness in a Court Marshall to try Capt. Hall.

Vol. XVI, page 273, Council Meeting June 4, 1777.

Richard Duckett, Jr.'s name appears in a list of marines on board the Chester galley.

Vol. XXI, p. 63, May 1, 1778, Council reported. Richard Duckett as Ensign.

Vol. XLIII, p. 57, Richard Duckett, Jr. ordered by the Council June 13, 1780—that he be paid £200 to enable him to purchase flour and other provisions for the Army, to be accounted for.

Page 203, Council meeting of June 24, 1780, as commission was issued to Richard Duckett, Jr., as second Lieutenant, of Capt. James Mullikin's Company, in the upper Battallion of Prince Serge County.

DUCKETT REVOLUTIONARY WAR NOTES

The Ducketts appear in Prince George County, Maryland.

Jacob Duckett was Captain of a company of militia in the French War in 1799.

Basil Duckett was a member of the same company. He was born March 26, 1772.

Jacob Duckett married Mary McEldering 1779, in Prince George County.

Charity Duckett married Josiah Moore, April 21, 1778.
Jacob Duckett was a Grand Juror in 1779.

John Duckett took oath to support the Government (Calvert County, Maryland).

v

Lewis



Lewis

Motto: "To a brave man every soil is his country."

V

The Lewis Families of Virginia have been extensively written up. There were three different families, at least, being of Spotsylvania, Augusta, and Albemarle Counties, mainly, dating back to early settlements.

The author lists all of her findings of this illustrious family in the hope that some descendant may be helped by the data regarding those serving in the War of the American Revolution.

The following are the given names of Lewis soldiers appearing in the indexes of Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia:

Aaron (Col. Washington militia)	Fielding (Commander of Frederick factory)
Aaron (Captain)	Francis (Fauquier militia)
Abraham	Francis (Culpepper County)
Addison (Captain)	Gabriel
Addison (Lieutenant)	George (Captain)
Albin	George (Accomac County)
Ambrose (Navy)	Gilly (Richmond militia)
Ambrose	Herbert
Andrew (Brigadier-general)	Herbard
Andrew (Colonel)	Howell
Andrew (Lieutenant)	Howell (Son)
Andrew (Mason County)	Hugh
Andrew (Montgomery County)	Hubbert
Anthony	Isaac
Arthur	J.
Benjamin	Jacob (Lieutenant Berkeley militia)
Berrey	Jacob (Tyler County)
Charles (Colonel)	James (Captain)
Charles (Quarter master)	James
Charles (Navy)	Jesse (Albemarle)
Charles (Albemarle County)	Job
Daniel (Navy)	Joseph (Berkeley County)
Daniel	John (Captain, Augusta Co.)
Daniel	John (Captain Botetourt militia)
David	John (Lieutenant)
Edward (Patrick County)	John (Pittsylvania County)
Edward	John (Navy)
Elijah	John (Drummer)
Evan	Jonas
Fabius (Fairfax)	
Feabus	
Febus	
Fielding (Colonel)	

Lilburne (Col. Albermarle militia)	Stephen (Lieutenant)
Laurence	Stephen (Cornet)
Lewis	Taliaferro
Mathew (Navy)	Thomas (Colonel)
Mathew	Thomas (Captain)
Nathan	Thomas (Ensign and Lieutenant)
Nicholas (Col. Albemarle militia)	Thomas (Lieutenant)
Nicholas (Captain militia)	Thomas (Mecklenburg Co.)
Nicholas (Captain Navy)	Thomas (Princess Anne Co.)
Robert	Warner (Gloucester County)
Rowland (Navy)	William (Major)
Ruel	William (Lieutenant)
Salathiel	William (Culpeper County)
Samuel (Colonel, Greenbriar County)	William Terrell
Samuel (Lt.-Colonel)	Wyatt (Navy)
Shadrack	Zachariah
	Zacharias
	Zebulon

The following are Lewis names in the census of 1790:

NAME	COUNTY	NAME	COUNTY
Addison	Gloucester	Isham	Albemarle
Amos	Hampshire	James	Northumberland
Benjamin	New Kent	James	Gloucester
Benjamin	Halifax	James	Rockingham
Benjamin	Greenbriar	James	Albemarle
Charles	Hanover	James	Greenbriar
Charles	Mecklenburg	Jane	Mecklenburg
Charles L.	Albemarle	John	Amelia
Charles	Northumberland	John	Hampshire
Charles	Pittsylvania	John	Mecklenburg
Charles, Jr.	Pittsylvania	John	Northumberland
Charles, Sen.	Pittsylvania	John	Pittsylvania
Charles (Est.)	Albemarle	John	Williamsburg City
Charles (Col.)	Albemarle	John	Amherst
Charles L.	Albemarle	John	Gloucester
Christopher	Gloucester	John	Princess Anne
David	New Kent	John	Richmond
David	Hampshire	John	Rockingham
David	Prince Edward	John	Fairfax
Edward	Mecklenburg	John, Jr.	Halifax
Elizabeth	Princess Anne	John	Albemarle
Fielding (Est)	Frederick	John	Greenbriar
Francis	Mecklenburg	John, Sen.	Amherst
George	Frederick	John	Albemarle
George	Hampshire	John	Halifax
George	Gloucester	John	Greenbriar
George	Rockingham	John (Col.)	Pittsylvania
George	Greenbriar	John (Est)	Amelia
Henry	Amelia	John Byrd	Halifax
Hezekiah	Greenbriar	John F. P.	Amherst
Hopkins	Albemarle	Joseph	Powhatan



Mrs. Earl May (Gertrude Welch) in the Welch garden

NAME	COUNTY
Littlebury	Halifax
Margaret	Gloucester
Mary	Frederick
Mordica	Shenandoah
Nicholas	Gloucester
Nicholas	Albemarle
Owen	Albemarle
Reese	Rockingham
Robert	Gloucester
Robert	Richmond City
Sam	Frederick
Samuel	Hampshire
Samuel	Pittsylvania
Samuel	Greenbriar
Thomas	Fairfax

NAME	COUNTY
Thomas	Gloucester
Thomas	Princess Anne
Warner	Gloucester
William	Amelia
William	Northumberland
William	Pittsylvania
William	Williamsburg City
William	Chesterfield
William Jr.	Northumberland
William (Capt.)	Sussex
William K.	Northumberland
Willoby	Richmond
Wilson	Greenbriar
Zachariah	Pittsylvania

LEWIS LINEAGE OF IDA ANN BOYDSTUN WELCH

1. Lewis lineage of Ida Ann Boydstun Welch who was born near Abingdon, County of Knox, State of Illinois, being the daughter of William Samuel Boydstun, born Feb. 7, 1847, died Feb. 6, 1913, and his wife, Eoline Frances Howard, born Aug. 11, 1852, died Oct. 11, 1924, married June 20, 1868.

2. The said Eoline Francis Howard was the child of George Washington Howard, born Apr. 1, 1822, died Oct. 19, 1902, and his wife, Mary Ann Whitten, born Oct. 4, 1824, died May 3, 1909, married March 25, 1843.

3. The said George Washington Howard was the child of John Howard, born Nov. 23, 1778, died March 20, 1854, and his wife, Ellen Claypoole, born Aug. 24, 1783, died May 20, 1846.

4. The said John Howard was the child of Charles Howard, born ca. 1750, and his wife, Polly Lewis, born ca. 1753.

(See under Howard Lineage list of their descendants).

Polly Lewis was descended from John Lewis, born 1678; came from Ireland to Pennsylvania; thence to Augusta, Virginia, about 1731. In 1732 he married Margaret, a daughter of Laird of Loch Lynn of Scotland.



HENRY, WENMAN, NEWMAN, ESQ.
THORNBURY PARK. CO. GLOUCESTER.

Newman Motto: "Christ is My Light"

VI

Osborne lineage of Mrs. Welch:

1. Ida Ann Boydstun Welch.
2. William Samuel Boydstun, 1847-1913.
Eoline Frances Howard, 1852-1924; married 1868.
3. George Washington Howard, 1822-1902.
Mary Ann Whitten, 1824-1909; married 1843.
4. John Howard, 1778-1854.
Ellen Claypoole, 1783-1846.
5. John Claypoole, born ca. 1758.
Rebecca Osborne, born 1759 (Note: Rebecca Osborne's mother's surname was "Newman").
For their entire list of children see Claypoole; Chapter VII.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM VIRGINIA RECORDS SURNAMED "OSBORNE"

Benjamin.

Thomas.

Elisha.

Ebenezer.

George.

Samuel.

James.

Claiborne (Charlotte County).

John Claypoole, born 1758, married Rebecca Osborne, born, ca. 1759.

She was descended from Thomas Osborne who came to America settling in Virginia, Manakin-Town, with Thomas Harris (1753-1658), in the "Prosperous" to Jamestown in 1611.

Thomas Harris was one of the founders of Manakin-Town, Henrico (now Powhatan) County, Virginia. He, Harris received extensive land grants from the Crown. He was Burgess in 1623. He married for his first wife Adria, a daughter of Thomas Osborne, who came to America with him. His second wife was Joana ———.

VII

Claypoole



The Claypoole Coat of Arms

I

HISTORY OF THE CLAYPOOLE ARMS

“James Claypoole was a yeoman of considerable property, and making great additions to his paternal inheritance considered his fortune sufficient to support him as a gentleman. He therefore applied to, and had a grant of arms from Robert Cooke, clarencieux, dated June 17th., 1588, namely, topaz, a chevron, sapphire between 3 hurts, and for a crest they have taken on a wreath a fleur-de-lis, enfiled with a ducal coronet or.”

“The following is an exact copy of the grant of arms to ‘James Clepole,’ 1583, sent to the Pennsylvania Historical Society by J. Rutgers Le Roy, from which it will appear that the above date, 1588, is incorrect.

“(Herald’s College, I. K. p. 219).”

“The grant of Arms to Cleypole—To all and Singular, as well Nobles and Gentlemen as other to whom these presents shall come. Rob Cooke, Esq. ats. Clarencieulx principal Herald and King of Arms of the East South and West parts of this realm of England from the River Trent Southwards sendeth Greeting.

“Whereas anciently from the beginning the valient and vertuous Acts of worthy person have been commended to the World with sundry Monuments and Remembrances of their good deserts, amongst the which the chieftest and most usual hath been the bearing of Signs in Shields called Arms, which are evident demonstrations of Prowess and Valoir driverslye distributed according to the qualities and deserts of the persons meriting the same, to the entent y such as by their vertues do show forth to the advancement of the common weale the shine of their good life and conversation in daily practice of things worthy and commendable, being the right

and perfect tokens of a Noble disposition, may therefore receive due Honor in their lives, and also derive the same successively to their posteritie after them, and being credibly informed not only by common renown but also by report of divers Gentlemen worthy of Credit that James Clepole of Norborow in the County of Northampton gent hath long continued in viture and in all his affairs hath so vertuously behaved himself that he hath well deserved and is worthy to be from henceforth admitted accepted and received into the number of other ancient Gentlemen.

“For remembrance where of I the said Clarencieulx King of Arms have by power and Authoritie to my office annexed and granted by Letters Patent under the great Seal of England, devysed and ordained and assigned unto and for the said James Clepole the Arms and Crest hereafter following.

“That is to say the fyled gold, a Chevron, Azure between three Roundles, or otherwise in blason Horts, and to his Crest upon the helme on a Wreath gold and Azure, out of a Crowne, a Flower de luce Silver, Mantled gules doubled Silver, as more plainly appeareth depicted in this margent.

“To have and to hold the said Armes and Crest to the said James Clepole, Gentleman and to his posteritie, with their due differences and they the same to use and enjoy for ever without impediment lett or Interruption of any person, or persons according to the ancient Laws of Arms. In Witness whereof I the said Clarencieulx King of Arms have sett hereunto my hand and seale of office the 17th. day of June in the year of our Lord God 1583, and in the 25th. year of the Reign of Our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, etc.

“Signed Robt. Cooke, alias Clarencieulx Roy Darmes.”

“Transcribed from y Original Grant in the hands of George Leafield of Longthorpe, Esq., produced at Petersborough 26 July A. D. 1681 and compared therewith by me

Grery King Rougedragon.”

II

CLAYPOOLE LINEAGE OF EOLINE FRANCES
HOWARD BOYDSTUN

Claypoole lineage of Eoline Frances Howard Boydston and her daughter, Ida Ann Boydston Welch:

1. Ida Ann Boydston Welch.
2. Eoline Frances Howard — 1852-1924 (Married 1868). Married William Samuel Boydston 1847-1913.
3. George Washington Howard 1822-1909. Married Mary Ann Whitten 1824-1909; married 1843.
4. John Howard, born Nov. 23, 1778; died near Abingdon, Ill., March 20, 1854. His wife was Ellen Claypoole, born Aug. 24, 1783; died Abingdon, Ill., May 20, 1846. Married January, 1802.
5. John Claypoole, born Jan. 15, 1758; lived to be ninety years of age. Rebecca Osborne, born 1759; married 1780.

(Her mother was "Miss Newman.")

Some records say they were the parents of eighteen children. The author herewith lists thirteen of the eighteen children.

Their descendants as known are:

1. Stephen, born in Virginia, married Sarah (Charity) Whitten; married 1807 or 1809. He had two hundred acres of land in Warren County, Ky., on Bays Creek near Barren River.

Sallie Whitten was the daughter of Elijah Whitten and his wife, Charity Duckett, the daughter of J. Duckett.

Their children were:

- (1) Ted J.
- (2) William S.
- (3) Stephen A.
- (4) Mrs. S. W. Frances.

2. John W. Claypoole, born in Kentucky, Jan. 20, 1811. Married Charlotte Rector. She was the daughter of John Rector and Polly Butler Rector.

(There is a village called Butler near to the village of Claypoole in Kentucky today, named for these families).

(John W. Claypoole owned a large pork packing plant, so was called "Bacon John" by his friends).

Their children were:

- (1) Stephen R., born Feb. 4, 1835 (The author has no facts regarding his history).

- (2) Luther D., born Jan. 28, 1837.

His wife's name not known. He had two children, Mason and Omie.

- (3) W. Harry, born Dec. 29, 1841; wife's name not known. Children: Charley, George, and Will.

- (4) Sarah Jane, born May 31, 1844.

Married Dr. Saunders, M. D.

Children:

1. Bacon.

2. Wirt.

3. Alpha.

4. John.

5. Joe.

6. Omega.

- (5) Joseph R. W., born Aug. 9, 1846.

Married Elizabeth J. Adair, daughter of Elisha Milton and his wife.

Children:

1. John Milton.

2. William Perry; married Martha Pearle Weaver (the daughter of Rev. Thomas Fulton Weaver and his wife, Martha Farr; sister to Rev. Clifford Weaver, the

latter being the husband of the author of this book).

They have one daughter: Martha Jane Claypoole.

3. Romeo.

4. Maude.

5. May, now of Coburg, Canada.

(6) George Perry, born Nov. 7, 1847; died unmarried.

(7) John Jay, born 1849, married Ellen Adair.
Children: Frederick and Bacon.

(8) Charlotta married a Mr. Badgett.
Children: Bernice, Lydia, Walter, Roscoe, Hubert, Lena.

(9) May (This child was by the second wife after the death of Charlotta Rector).
She married Robert Motley.

3. Jerry.

4. George.

5. Reuben.

6. Rebecca Ann.

7. Hannah.

8. Elijah.

9. Burl.

10. Joseph.

11. Austin.

12. Easton.

13. Ellen (Fourth generation) (mentioned at the beginning of this chapter) born August 24, 1783; died May 20, 1846; married John Howard in 1802. See their children under Howard.

The said John Claypoole, (fifth generation) whose wife was Rebecca Osborne, was the son of James Claypoole (sixth generation) born Feb. 14, 1701; died Oct. 7, 1789; and his wife.

They lived in Rockingham County, Virginia, then moved to Hardy County, Virginia, before the Revolutionary War.

Among their children were the following:

James, died in 1811, aged 81 years.

John, who married Rebecca Osborne, whose descendants have been given in full, being the direct line of Eoline Frances Howard Boydstun and of Ida Ann Boydstun Welch.

Jesse, moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky. Had a large family.

Joseph, died early, leaving a widow and one child.

William, killed by Indians early, leaving a widow and one child.

George, lived his life out on Lost River; died at age of 82, on Sept. 24, 1829, leaving a widow and son, Levi.

In the first census of Virginia, 1790, Jesse, George, and John Claypoole were living in Hampshire County (now West Virginia).

THE CERTIFIED COPY FOR REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES
FOR JOHN AND JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Above Mentioned

This certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of entries filed in The State Library, Richmond, Virginia, among the papers classified as "Public Claim Papers" Hampshire County:

"The following claims are on account of the State of Virginia being certificates granted by sundry officers of the militia of Shenandoah, Frederick, Berkley, and Hampshire, who were employed in May and June 1781 to suppress an insurrection in the said county of Hampshire.

John Claypoole 50 bushels corn, five pounds.

James Claypoole provision and forage 1 pound, 3 s. 4 d.

Signed by

Mary H. Pollard
Jan. 5, 1927."

Seventh Generation:

James Claypoole, born 6-12-1664 in Scots Yard, London; died on or before 1706 in New Castle, Delaware.

He came to Philadelphia with his father in 1683 and was made clerk of the Society of Free Traders, which position he filled until made clerk of the Court in 1693, then held in New Castle, Delaware.

He married and had several children, among them:

1. Elizabeth, died 9, 26, 1769, aged about 70 years.

2. James, of the sixth generation, (outlined in this specific lineage already mentioned in full) who settled in Virginia, who was mentioned in his uncle George's will. And other children.

James Claypoole, the emigrant, whose wife was Helena Mercers. They had thirteen children, as follows:

John, born 9, 15, 1658; died Nov. 8, 1700; married Mary Castle.

Mary, born 8, 14, 1660; died 5 mo. 1681; married Francis Cooke.

Helen, born 6, 9, 1662; died ———; married William Bethall.

James, born 6, 12, 1664; died probably in New Castle, 1706; married ———.

Priscilla, born 2, 25, 1666, in Scots Yard, London, and sailed in Ship Concord with her parents; married ——— Clapp; died 1698, and was buried in Friends' burying place, Philadelphia, 2, 10, 1698.

Nathaniel, born 7, 23, 1668, died young.

Josiah, born 9, 9, 1669; died 3rd, 2nd., 1670.

Samuel, born 1, 19, 1670? 1671? Died 1, 11, 1680? 1681?

Nathaniel, born 8, 4, 1672; died before 1726.

George, born 11, 14, 1674; died Dec. 21, 1730; married 1st. Mary Righton, 2nd. Martha Hoskins, 3d. Deborah Hardiman.

Joseph, born 1, 29, 1676, died 6, 30, 1676.

Joseph, born 5, 14, 1677; died before May 3, 1744; married 1, Rebecca Jennings, 2nd. Edith Ward.

Elizabeth, born 5, 25, 1678; died 5, 31, 1678.

III

A LETTER FROM BENJAMIN FRANKLIN REGARDING MR. GEORGE CLAYPOOLE

A letter from Benjamin Franklin gives the following account of George Claypoole's death:

We have had the small-pox here lately, which raged violently while it lasted. There have been about fifty persons inoculated, who all recovered except a child of the doctor's, upon whom the small-pox appeared within a day or two after the operation, and who is therefore thought to have been certainly infected before. In one family in my neighborhood, there appeared a great mortality. Mr. George Claypoole (a descendant of Oliver Cromwell) had, by great industry, acquired a great estate, and being in excellent business, a merchant, would probably have doubled it, had he lived according to the common course of years. He died first, within a short time died his best negro man, then one of his children, buried at the same time; then two more; so that I saw two double burings come out of the house in one week. None were left in the family but the mother and one child, and both their lives till lately despaired of so that all the father's wealth which everybody thought a little while ago had heirs enough and no one would have given a sixpence for the reversion, was in a few weeks brought to the greatest probability of being divided among strangers, so uncertain are all human affairs. The dissolution of this family is generally ascribed to an imprudent use of quicksilver in the cure of itch—Mr. C. applying it as he thought proper without consulting a physician for fear of charges; and the small-pox coming upon them at the same time made their case desperate.

In his will George Claypoole mentions, in addition to his wife and children, his nephew James Claypoole (currier), his nephew James Claypoole of Sussex, Delaware, his brother Joseph and sister Mary Cook. His only surviving child, Abraham, died unmarried in 1750.

IV

THE MYSTERIOUS CLAYPOOLE CAVE IN KENTUCKY

Where It Is Said, A Vast Treasure Is Hidden

Within 1000 yards of Ironbridge, on Barren River, is located a cave which is traditionally known as Magic Cavern. One hundred and fifty years ago this cave was discovered by a young Italian called Count Lillienthal, who came from the historic plains of Lombardy in quest of adventure in the New World. This count used the cave as a refuge from the hostile savage and as a storehouse and hiding place for the vast treasure he brought with him from his native land.

Magic Cavern is the most elusive mystery in Southwestern Kentucky. It is located on the south bank of the river and adjacent to the famous Wickliffe Bottom. For the past 120 years entrance to this underground palace and treasure house has been sought by many persons at various times. Few have entered the opening, and none who entered the gloomy chamber have returned to tell the story of their harrowing experiences. No fewer than twenty lives are known to have been lost in vain efforts to secure the treasure reputed to be secreted in a sealed niche of the cave. Wickliffe Bottom was the scene of a bloody battle, and the perpendicular cliff north of the river, known as Lillienthal's Leap, was the place chosen for the climax of a shocking tragedy.

In the early part of the Nineteenth Century settlers were constantly in search of Magic Cavern and its thousands of dollars in gold coin and bags of priceless gems. In 1864 two white men came to the vicinity, searched along the river for days and days then suddenly disappeared. That they perished in an attempt to secure the treasure was the general verdict, for they were tracked to the mouth of a cave above a suck hole, which they are known to have entered, and from which they never returned. John Darling of Missouri met a similar fate at the same place in an early day.

In the spring four Cherokee Indians came to Iron Bridge and pitched a camp on Lillienthal's Leap. They had a soiled, rough chart of the vicinity, which they often consulted. They left their camp early one morning, never to return. Like that of the white men, their trail led to an opening in the bluff. What their fate was none may know, but men now living do know that they never returned from Magic Cavern alive. Searching parties, after days of fruitless labor, failed to locate the entrance of the cave. The mouth of the aperture where the Indians' tracks led was a sealed wall ten feet above the water's edge. Blasting, digging, and excavations have proved unavailing in the work of forcing its sealed doors.

Recently a party of six young men began a systematic search for Magic Cavern. Several weeks were spent in the work. The leader of the party was John Mays. An entrance to the main cavern was discovered. Mays, leading the way, passed into the interior. Suddenly his form shot forward, and he uttered a shriek of horror as an invisible power bore him into the bowels of the earth. That was the last of Mays. His companions, terror stricken, fled from the scene, closing the gap behind them. There is not enough surplus cash in the Union to induce one of the survivors to go near the place again.

The history of the cave runs in this wise: In the year 1778 Stephen Claypool emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky and settled at Harrodsburg. He was an experienced woodsman and had grown up amid the alarms of Indian warfare. He participated in many of the frontier battles. He knew the Indians; they knew him. In 1785 he left the older settlements, crossed the wilderness, came to Barren River, and settled near the present site of Claypool. With him came John Wickliffe, Hut Martin, Andrew McFadden, two brothers, and others, with their several families. Wickliffe settled on a place known as Wickliffe Bottom, north of the river. Martin founded Martinsville. McFadden established McFadden's Station, while Stephen Claypool and his

brothers patented and settled on land south of Wickliffe Bottom and Martinsville, just across the river, and founded Claypool. At the time these hardy pioneers came to Barren River a few scattered Indians still skulked in the forests. On Mr. Claypool's claim was a lodge occupied by an old Indian and his squaw; the old warrior was about 70 years old, and his squaw called him Wah-Tum; he called his squaw Ouita. This old pair of natives proffered the white settlers their friendship. They were peculiarly religious. In a short time Wah-Tum frequently related events that took place in the vicinity long before, saying that Wickliffe Bottom was haunted by white devils that had been slain there many years ago.

Piece by piece Mr. Claypool extracted the whole story from the old chieftain and his squaw, both of whom had been participants in the struggle.

Since then a strange fatality haunts the place. Many lives have been lost in the vicinity. Ouita and Wah-Tum witnessed all these events; they knew where to find the cave, but neither for friendship nor love of gold would they reveal to Mr. Claypool its exact whereabouts. When they crossed to the "Happy Hunting Grounds" their secret was buried with them.

Believing their story, Mr. Claypool searched out the cavern, but for causes he would not explain failed to secure the treasure. "The place is bewitched," said he; "strange phantoms guard each avenue. Fancies of eternal darkness fill one's soul when he enters the cave. The treasure vault I discovered, but I dared not approach the door. My hair grew from black to snow white during the brief period I was closeted with the spirits of hell in that terrible cavern house." Mr. Claypool was an honored, truthful man, and his descendants are among the most prominent citizens of Warren County. He died in 1864, fully believing that a great treasure was secreted in Magic Cave.

Since Mays' mysterious death in the cave no attempt has been made to rediscover and explore the interior, which

has been rendered difficult to reach on account of the closing up of the river entrance. There is a manhole on top of the bluff opposite Lillienthal's Leap, which at present is the only place of entrance. This is 200 feet above the floor of the cave, and the descent is tortuous.

These facts the writer has gleaned from records, from statements of reliable persons and from personal knowledge. Whether or not this Magic Cavern will be thoroughly explored and its treasure discovered, in spite of Lillienthal's ghost, remains to be seen. Perhaps some day men with courage and daring enough will brave its perils and return laden with its heaps of gems and gold.

Five decades ago expectations of discovering Lillienthal's treasure were so great that hundreds of men turned out from the surrounding country to search for the cave. Excitement ran high, and thousands of dollars were spent in the attempt to locate the treasure cave. But, like the famous Swift's silver mine, it is always near, but just out of sight.

—Louisville Post.

V

MRS. BETSY ROSS BECOMES THE BRIDE OF MR. JOHN CLAYPOOLE OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

“John Claypoole (William, Nathaniel, James, etc.) born August 15, 1752, in Mt. Holly, N. J., (his parents were of Philadelphia, temporarily residing in that place) was the son of William Claypoole, whose father, Nathaniel, was the son of James the emigrant.

“There appear to be no records of his early life, but the recollection of him after he had arrived at maturity, represent him to be possessed of a marked degree of intelligence, a good memory, with pleasing and interesting power of conversation, exhibiting in a fair measure the moderate educational advantages of his time. He was a keen observer of events, and had considerable ability as a writer, although, unfortunately, but few of his letters, and only fragmentary



The Home of Betsy Ross

scraps of his literary efforts, have been preserved. His ready expression was sometimes shown in rhyming phrase, and some of his compositions in song and poem were of no mean order.

“Notwithstanding John Claypoole’s descent from well-known Quaker ancestry, his parents were not, nor was he, a member of the Society of Friends. He was still quite a young man at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and whatever troublesome particles of hereditary peace principles may have been floating in his Quaker blood, they proved but as straws in the current, and, for a time at least, were lost in the patriotic outburst which carried our forefathers on to American Independence. This impulse led him into the service of his country, and we find on record (in ‘*Pennsylvania in the Revolution, 1775-1783*,’ Vol. 1.) that he received his commission as Second Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1777.

“He was wounded at the battle of Germantown by the flying fragments of a gun-carriage, which at the time he made light of, but the results of which may have increased the infirmity from which he suffered in later years.

“At Red Bank he was the bearer of important dispatches to Washington. Here he came in contact, as he rode over the field, with numbers of wounded and dying Hessians, whose appeals for care and safety awakened his pity and commiseration. Upon questioning some of these miserable hirelings in their sad plight, as best he could, as to why they had left their homes to assist in the war and try to kill the Americans, who were their friends, he received an answer he was fond of frequently repeating: ‘Hesse no kill; Hesse shoot low.’

“After completing a term in the army, he took position on board the ‘*Luzern*’ an armed cruiser of eighteen guns, and sailed under letters of marque November 7th, 1780, for Port L’Orient, France. The ‘*Luzern*’ on her return voyage was captured by an English privateer, the ‘*Enterprise*,’ mounting thirty-two guns, April 4, 1781. He, with other prisoners, who refused to enter the English service, was landed at Lime-

rick, on the river Shannon, in Ireland, sent under guard across country to Cork, placed on board a guard-ship, and then conveyed to Plymouth, England, where he was committed to Old Mill Prison, July 6, 1781, 'charged before a Justice of Peace of High Treason, being found in arms, and in open rebellion against his King upon the high seas.'

"Amongst the recollections of interest which were narrated by him were incidents concerning his military and other experience, his capture and travels above alluded to, the varied scenes and events in his prison life, with the suffering endured in the presence of an alarming sickness which broke out and extended with fearful rapidity. One incident, which has been recorded by others and is worth repeating here was the manner in which the joyful news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis was conveyed into the prison by a newspaper concealed inside a loaf of bread which a sympathising baker had furnished with his usual supply. The tumultuous demonstration of delight, awakened in the hitherto saddened hearts of the prisoners completely mystified their keepers, who, ignorant of the cause of the sudden outburst of wild glee and mad behavior, evinced by tearing off and hurling their coats, throwing their hats up in the air, and making a deafening din by their shouting, had good reason for supposing that the Yankee had all suddenly become insane.

"Shortly after John Claypoole's commitment to Mill Prison, his friend Captain Joseph Ashburn who had left his young wife in Philadelphia was also brought there a prisoner. Of Captain Ashburn's wife and her interesting career, it is proper in this connection that an extended notice should be given. She was Elizabeth, the seventh daughter of Samuel Griscom and Rebecca (James), and was born Jan. 1, 1752. She had previously married John Ross, a son of Rev. Aeneas Ross, of New Castle, Delaware, who died within two years of his marriage from the effects of an injury he received whilst guarding powder on the wharf, was buried in Christ Church burying ground at Fifth and Arch Streets, Jan. 20,

1776, leaving her quite a young widow, without children. She was familiarly known as Betsy Ross, and lived in a small two and one half story brick house still standing on the north side of Arch Street, below Third Street, present number 239. Here she heroically persisted in continuing the business of upholstering with which, with her late husband, she had become familiar, and it was here that she was called upon by a committee of the Continental Congress, accompanied by George Washington, about the first day of June, 1776, to make the *First Flag of the United States*.

“The simple story of her shrewd tact and services in connection with this important historical event is a very interesting one. It happened that her late husband’s uncle, Colonel George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the Continental Congress, was appointed one of the above-mentioned committee, which, aided by General Washington, was required to have made for approval a flag as a suitable emblem of the infant Republic. Betsy was a great favorite with her uncle and he, well acquainted with her ability at such handiwork as would be required, escorted General Washington and the committee to her house. A drawing made by General Washington, supposed to have been his own conception of a design, with thirteen stars, and thirteen stripes, representing the original thirteen colonies of the Union, was shown to the bright little lady, with the inquiry as to whether she could, through her peculiar skill in needle-work, reproduce the same in bunting, and secure an effective arrangement of the red, the white, and blue. She replied, with becoming modesty, that she did not know, but would try. Then, with quick appreciation, noticing that the stars, as drawn, showed six points, she told General Washington and the other gentlemen present, that the correct star should have five points. To the answer given her, that they understood that, but that a great number would be required, and the more regular form of six could be more easily made than one with five points, she promptly responded in a most

practical way, by deftly folding a scrap of paper in a way readily remembered as one of the little arts of her trade, and then with a single clip of her scissors, which in the quaint old fashion, were hanging ready at her side, she displayed to the astonished eyes of the august committee a true symmetrical five-pointed star.

“This at once, for the time, decided not only that point in her favor, but other suggestions of hers were agreed to, and after the design was partially redrawn on the table in her little back parlor, she was left to make her sample flag, according to her own idea of the arrangement of the stars, the proportion of the stripes, and the general form of the whole.

“Upon its completion it was presented to Congress, and the Committee very soon thereafter had the pleasure of reporting to Betsy Ross that her flag was accepted as the national standard, and she was authorized to proceed at once with the manufacture of quite a large number for disposal by the Continental Congress. After the Committee had left her, such a sudden and unexpected good fortune in her modest business undertaking seemed for the moment almost too much for the brave little woman’s courage. As she was silently and thoughtfully considering her ability to meet this seemingly too great a responsibility, her uncle, Colonel Ross, soon after having parted from the other members of the committee, returned alone, and, laying down a note of a large denomination on her table, cheerfully told her how useful he knew money would be to her, and advised her to purchase immediately all the bunting she could get hold of in Philadelphia. The reception of so large an amount of money (large at least for those days) and her uncle’s good word of encouragement, dispelled her momentary trepidation, and from that time on, her busy hands, and those of her assistants, found no idle moments.

“It will thus be seen that Betsy Ross, during the time she was the widow of John Ross, made the first United States flag, say in June, 1776. The flag, however, as accepted, pre-

sumably in secret session, and in actual use, was not publicly adopted by resolution of Congress, i. e., placed on record, until June 14th, 1777.

“At this day, in view of the very many inquiries, and the frequent accounts which have been published from time to time of all sorts of curiously mixed statements of meager facts and redundant fiction, it is indeed most unfortunate that absolutely nothing is known of what became of the original first made flag. According to a tradition in the family, it was first run up and floated to the breeze, as an experiment, from the mast-head of a merchant ship lying at or near Race Street wharf. But of the circumstances attending it we have nothing authentic. When we remember the disordered condition of public affairs at that time and the great diversity of feeling which existed in the mind of even serious minded folks in regard to the important events transpiring, it is not to be wondered at that little note was made of interesting events, the actors in which did not realize their historical importance. It is, however, an important fact to chronicle that the business of flag-making, as established at that time by Betsy Ross, was continued by her and her immediate family for some sixty-odd years.

“It is also to be regretted that, except to the writer’s mental vision and to the very few of her grandchildren who remember her, no semblance of her personality exists. Photography then was not known, and in her palmy days she was too busy a woman to sit for her portrait. A picture which has been repeatedly placed before the public and is being constantly reproduced in newspapers and other publications is altogether a most ridiculous and absurd pretence.

“On June 15, 1777, at the ‘Old Swedes’ Church’ in Philadelphia, Betsy Ross married Captain Joseph Ashburn, who was engaged in the merchant marine service, his duties keeping him at sea, whilst his wife continued the upholstering and flag-making business at her old home. Here she bore him two children: Zilla, born Sept. 15, 1779, who died

young, and Eliza, born Feb. 25, 1781, who grew up, married Capt. Isaac Silliman, had several children, was left a widow, and died in 1833.

“As before stated, Capt. Ashburn was captured by the English and thrown into Mills Prison, where he fell a victim of the prevailing contagion, and after a short illness died March 3, 1782. In his unfortunate captivity, in company with and cared for in his sickness by his old friend John Claypoole, he naturally had much to say of his far away busy and faithful wife, and in his dying moments, confided to him his final farewell message to her. These, on his release and return to Philadelphia, John Claypoole hastened to deliver in person, and was obliged to break to her the first sad tidings of her husband’s death.

“It was said that before Betsy Ross became the wife of Capt. Ashburn, John Claypoole had already formed a strong attachment for her, so that it is not difficult to understand, aided by the tender sympathies elicited through the above mentioned circumstances, that the gentle graces of the still young woman should have completely captivated his heart. He therefore earnestly pressed his suit and received her early consent to their union.

“John Claypoole and Elizabeth Griscom (first, Ross; second, Ashburn; third, Claypoole) were married May 8, 1783.

“Elizabeth Claypoole continued her upholstering and flag-making business. Her husband received an appointment for a time in the U. S. Custom House, and was known as a Custom House Officer; exactly in what capacity is not at present understood. They continued to live at the little Arch Street house for some three years after their marriage when they removed to Second Street above Dock, and afterward to Front Street, where their growing family of daughters was reared.

“John Claypoole’s health, never robust, after the experiences heretofore related of his early years, completely broke

down at, perhaps, the age of forty-five, when after a stroke of paralysis he was left a confirmed invalid and a cripple to the end of his life. This was the only condition in which his youngest daughter, the writer's mother, born in 1792, remembered him. She was fond of affectionately recalling incidents of his genial disposition, and had many pleasant little anecdotes to tell in relation to her father, and how he ever endeavored to brighten the affliction under which he suffered. She especially took pleasure in repeating, amongst other things, some homely lines of verse, which she used to say her father composed in his sleep, or, to speak more reverently, were given to him in a dream, to help reconcile him to his invalid condition. Although suffering and unable to work, or to attend his business, he was able to walk about, and was in the habit of strolling abroad for exercise, and to while away the time. One night he dreamed that he was walking through a country neighborhood and drawing near to a place of worship, from which came the sound of voices singing, and as he paused somewhere close by and listened, there came to his ear these words:

“Why should we mortals vex ourselves with trouble, care and woe,
When so much pleasure we can find in walking to and fro?”

“His daughters used to say that he found these lines a solace ever afterwards in moments of unrest and annoyance on account of his helplessness.

“John Claypoole's hold signature and the small delicate one of his wife, Elizabeth Claypoole, are inscribed in the Record Book to the ‘Declaration of Principles’ of the Society of Free Quakers, of which they became members. The quaint old Meeting House (now leased to the Apprentices’ Library Co.) at the S. W. corner of Arch and Fifth Streets are erected in the year they were married (1783). Elizabeth Claypoole used to relate that upon this lot, when she was young, was located her favorite blackberry patch.

“John Claypoole died August 3, 1817, within a few days of being sixty-five years old; and his wife, Elizabeth Clay-

poole, died Jan. 30, 1836, at the age of eighty-four years, one month, and ten days.

“Their remains were buried in the Free Quaker burying ground on the west side of Fifty Street, south of what is now Locust Street, where they remained until the autumn of 1857, when they were removed to a lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery, purchased by the eldest daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Sidney Wilson, who, left a widow in 1812, had succeeded to the flag-making business of her mother, which had never been interrupted, and which she did not entirely abandon until a short time after her removal to Fort Madison, Iowa (1857), where she died, July 10, 1864.”

For the above sketch of John and Elizabeth Claypoole we are indebted to Mr. George Canby, of Philadelphia.

The genealogy of the descendants of John and Elizabeth Claypoole is, as follows:

Clarissa Sidney Claypoole, born April 3, 1785; died July 10, 1864; married Jacob Wilson.

Susan Claypoole, born Nov. 15, 1786; married Abel Satterthwaite.

Rachel Claypoole, born Feb. 1, 1789; married 1st. Edward Jones, 2nd. John Fletcher.

Jane Claypoole, born Nov. 13, 1792; died Jan. 4, 1873; married Caleb H. Canby.

Harriet Claypoole, born Dec. 1795, died inf.

VI

PRINTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY LIEUTENANT DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE AND CAPTAIN JOHN DUNLAP

Excerpt from “The Richmond News Leader,” Friday, November 18, 1927:

HONOR TWO PRINTERS WHO FIGURED IN EARLY EVENTS

Philadelphia, Nov. 18. After a century and a quarter of obscurity, the two printers who first printed the declaration of inde-

pendence, the constitution of the United States, Washington's farewell address, and the first daily newspaper in America, were honored yesterday when a bronze tablet was unveiled in their memory. They were Captain John Dunlap and Lieutenant David C. Claypoole, soldiers of the Revolution.

Excerpt from "The New York Times":

AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS PRINTING HOUSE

The most famous printing house in America once stood on the site of what is now 134-36 Market Street in Philadelphia. This thoroughfare was the High Street of Colonial days and what was originally a historic printery is now a modern restaurant. But in order to mark the site for the benefit of posterity, the owners, in conjunction with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, have erected a bronze tablet in the front of the present building which briefly tells the story of its predecessor:

"On this site was printed the Declaration of Independence, July 5, 1776; the Constitution of the United States, September 19, 1787; Washington's Farewell Address, September 19, 1796, and the First Daily Newspaper in America, September 21, 1784, in the Print Shop of Dunlap and Claypoole, Soldiers of the Revolution."

These two men, Dunlap and Claypoole, were not only printers but patriots. They had personally borne arms for the cause of freedom. They had the confidence and friendship of Washington and other leaders of the Revolution, and on numerous occasions had helped to spread the printed word for the benefit of the struggling colonists. In those early days the people were quickly reached by means of broadsides and pamphlets.

Dunlap and Claypoole were alert. They had printed broadsides immediately after Bunker Hill, Lexington, Ticonderoga, and Quebec for the purpose of stimulating the patriotism of the multitude. But the greatest opportunity of their lives came with the passage of the Declaration of Independence, on July 4, 1776. The "message that rang round the world" had first to be communicated to the American people. The leaders in Congress and the officials of the Government realized that the Declaration would have to be made known and distributed to the army, the legislators, and the people.

Contrary to general belief there was very little excitement in Philadelphia on that first Fourth of July. The people went about their business as usual, and probably only the men who voted for the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain, fully appreciated the significance of their action. They needed popular support and they needed it quickly, so arrangements were immediately made to have the document put before the public in the form of a broadside. The work was allotted to Dunlap and Claypoole.

PRINT THE DECLARATION

It was what the printers of today call a "hurry job," and the two members of the old firm, in their shirt sleeves, gave it their personal attention. The printing had to have official supervision, and as a consequence the modest little print shop was honored that July afternoon with the presence of three men who were destined to be famous. They strolled around from the State House on Chestnut Street to the printery on High Street, and John Dunlap, greeting Jefferson, Adams and Franklin, brought forth the best table he had from a rear room on which to spread the Declaration.

One may be sure that rare Ben Franklin was very much at home in that establishment. He had known the smell of printer's ink from his earliest boyhood, and he loved it. He was a practical printer, and when the first proof was handed him he studied it with the eye of an expert.

Thomas Jefferson was less concerned with typographical errors than with the sentiments expressed in this child of his brain. It is related that he was particular to insert quotation marks about certain phrases in this first printed copy of the Declaration. John Adams was the most formal of these three Fathers of the Republic. Yet, in his stiff way, he was quite as much interested as either of his colleagues. They remained in the shop until the last correction had been made and the immortal chart of our liberties had been placed on the flat press and was being printed.



*Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Welch and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford H. Young (Elta Olive
Boydston) in the Welch Garden*

The copies of the broadside that came from the old-fashioned machine, the forerunner of the modern printing press, soon aroused the latent patriotism of the people. The broadsides were circulated far and wide.

On July 6, when the document was first publicly read by Sheriff John Nixon, the people of Philadelphia were enthusiastic. The wealthy Tories viewed the performance with languid distaste. To them the document represented merely a passing frenzy on the part of the common people. Franklin, Jefferson, and Adams were more far-sighted. Standing in the little shop, seeing the first printed copy of the Declaration coming into reality, they visualized a new nation.

Some time later the Declaration of Independence was published in *The Pennsylvania Packet*, which was then a weekly newspaper, but it was only the first of three historic documents to be printed by the firm. The second was the Constitution of the United States, which William E. Gladstone has termed "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The third of the historic documents to be printed in this notable establishment was Washington's Farewell Address to the American people.

When Washington had made up his mind to retire to Mount Vernon he asked Madison, Hamilton and others for suggestions regarding a message to the army and people. He was careful and methodical, and after all suggestions were at hand he sat down and wrote the address.

WASHINGTON'S "FAREWELL"

The publication of this unusual document excited the liveliest interest in all parts of the United States. The sentiments expressed in it created very general discussion and long after Washington's death it was asserted that he was not actually the author of the address. Indeed, the allegation was made that it had been written by Alexander Hamilton, and that the original was entirely in his handwriting. In order to settle the controversy for all time a committee of the

Pennsylvania Historical Society called upon David C. Claypoole to tell how he came into possession of the manuscript of the Farewell Address. He did so in 1826 and his reply now reposes in the archives of the society. He states:

“A few days before the appearance of this memorable document in print, I received a message from the President, by his private secretary, signifying his desire to see me. I waited upon him at the appointed time and found him sitting alone in his drawing room. He received me kindly, and after I paid my respects to him desired me to take a seat near him. Then, addressing himself to me, he said that he had for some time past contemplated retiring from public life and had at length concluded to do so at the end of the then present term; that he had some thoughts and reflections upon the occasion which he deemed proper to communicate to the people of the United States in the form of an address, and which he wished to appear in *The Daily Advertiser*, of which I was the editor.

WRITTEN BY WASHINGTON

“He paused and I took the opportunity of thanking him for having preferred that paper as the channel of his communication with the people—especially as I viewed this selection as indicating his approbation of the principles and manner in which the work was conducted. He silently assented, and asked when the publication could be made. I answered that the time should be made perfectly convenient to himself, and the following Monday was fixed upon. The President made but a few alterations from the original, except in the matter of punctuation, in which he was very minute.”

After telling how General Washington obligingly presented him with the original manuscript of the address, Mr. Claypoole points out certain characteristics which prove that it was written by the President, and then adds:

“I can confidently affirm that no other pen ever touched the manuscript now in my possession than that of the great and good man whose signature it bears.”

In addition to having the distinction of printing these three immortal documents, Dunlap and Claypoole from the same building issued the first daily newspaper on this continent.

VII
MISCELLANY
OF
THE CLAYPOOLES IN
AMERICA

David Chambers Claypoole (James, Joseph, James, etc.) born June 14, 1757. He was one of the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser, the first daily newspaper set up in Philadelphia, afterwards Poulson's Daily Advertiser. He was Lieutenant in 1781 of the Fifth Regt., Foot, Penna. Militia; Lieut. 1st. Battl., Col. James Reed's Regt., and ensign of Capt. Hood's Company under Col. Wm. Bradford. Mr. Claypoole gives in his own words an account of his army experiences, and of the first printing of President Washington's Farewell Address, which we transcribe from family MSS.:

"Agreeable to your friendly Recommendation, I will endeavor to state, as well as I can from recollection, the humble Services, of a military nature, which I rendered during the American Revolution.

"The Battle of Lexington and Concord, in Massachusetts, on the 19th of April 1775, was the Signal for the American People to arise, and repel by force of Arms, those unjust claims of the English Government, which they had already so long resisted, in vain, by Petition and Remonstrance. And accordingly, by one spirit appeared to actuate every part of the Community, in town and country, and Associations were almost everywhere entered into, and as soon as possible, by the election of Officers, &c. formed into military Companies. An elder Brother and myself, then 19 years old, converted our fowling Pieces into Muskets, by the addition of bayonets and iron ram-rods; and providing ourselves with the necessary accoutrements, &c. at our own expense,—were amongst the first to enrol ourselves as Privates in Captain (afterwards General) Mifflin's Company of Infantry in the city of Philadelphia; after which we were regularly marched out, every morning and evening during that Spring and Summer, for the purpose of being drilled, until the sev-

eral Companies were sufficiently disciplined to be formed into battalions. The Company I belonged to was incorporated with the third Battalion of Philadelphia Militia, commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Cadwalader, and I received an Ensign's Commission in it.

"The Seat of War being as yet at the Eastward, the Militia in this quarter were not much in requisition, except occasionally as guards for Prisoners and Stores, &c and particularly, we were mustered, and ordered to hold ourselves in readiness, on one occasion, to march down the Delaware, to near Wilmington, where the British man of war Roebuck had ran on shore; but we were saved the trouble by her getting off again.

"When the British Army showed an intention of taking the City of Philadelphia, a battalion of the City Militia was ordered down to garrison the Fort which had been erected at Billingsport on the Jersey shore. I was attached to that Battalion, and we marched from Philadelphia on the 19th. September 1777, just one week before the English took possession of it—The Adjutant of the battalion having deserted, Col. Will appointed me in his place, and I continued to do the Duties of it until the battalion was discharged. Soon after the English took the City, they sent a strong detachment into Jersey, for the purpose of attacking Billingsport, in the rear of which they appeared about the first of October; and as we were about 300 strong,—to man Works which would require 3,000 men to defend them, it was thought most prudent to evacuate the Fort. The English appearing on the Bank soon after we had embarked, began to fire on us, and one man in the boat I was in, was wounded, having received a bullet in the thigh. We retreated to Fort Mifflin, and from thence, by Gloucester, proceeded through Jersey, to the Head Quarters of the Army commanded by General Washington, and remained with it until near the close of the Campaign, when we were discharged, and I retired to Lancaster, where I assisted in the publication of a News Paper, which, I flatter myself, contributed essentially to the forwarding of the great and good cause in which we were all so heartily engaged.

"It may not be amiss to mention here, a Night Rencontre at which I was present.—It was the practise to send out every evening, Parties from the American Camp, to reconnoitre the Country in the neighbourhood of the Enemy's Lines at Germantown. On one of these occasions a detachment from our Corps left the Camp about dusk in the evening, and had proceeded some miles, when about ten o'clock, a body of men were indistinctly seen, marching on another road, but in the same direction with us.—The Officer in

our front hailed them, to enquire who they were;—and was answered ‘Friends to Government,’ (meaning the British Government, of which appellation they were very proud, and it was assumed by the Tories of the day.) Upon which the Officer immediately drew up his platoon, and fired on them across the meadow between the two roads, which was directly followed by the Fire of the whole detachment, by platoons in succession.—As our Fire was not returned by our supposed Enemies, and a dead silence ensued,—after some consultation among the Officers, small parties were sent out to reconnoitre,—one of which soon after returned with a Prisoner, who belonged to a detachment of Maryland Militia, which had been sent from the Camp, on the same duty with ourselves, but had mistaken their road, and were now completely dispersed by our unfriendly treatment.—This unlucky Occurrence occasioned much alarm and confusion in the American Camp, where the firing was heard, but could not possibly be accounted for until the arrival of some Videttes, —who hastened to Head Quarters, and explained the Cause.—The Country People in the neighbourhood were also much disturbed by the idea that the English Troops were near them and it was with much difficulty they could be pacified.

“In the year 1780 I received a Lieutenant’s Commission, and was afterwards on duty; but as the War was chiefly confined to the South, the Militia of the Middle States were not so often called into active service, but were employed in Garrison Duty as Escorts, Guards, &c.

“I might add, that I served as a Private in the Cavalry (the first Troop of Light-Horse, of Philadelphia) on the Western Expedition of 1794, and in 1799 on the Northern Expedition,—for putting down the insurrections in those parts of Pennsylvania.

“(Signed) David Chambers Claypoole.”

“Having been requested by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to give an account of the Circumstances attending the first Publication of the Valedictory Address of the late President Washington’s to the People of the United States,—I will now state them as accurately as my Memory enables me.

“A few days before the appearance of this memorable Document in Print, I received a Message from the President by his Private Secretary signifying his desire to see me. I waited on him at the appointed time, and found him sitting alone in the Drawing room. He received me kindly, and after paying my Respects to him, desired me to take a seat near him; then, addressing himself to me, said, that he had for some time past contemplated retiring from Public Life, and had at length concluded to do so at the end

of the (then) present Term;—that he had some Thoughts and Reflections on the Occasion, which he deemed proper to communicate to the People of the United States, in the form of an address, and which he wished to appear in the Daily Advertiser,—of which I was Editor.—He paused, and I took the opportunity of thanking him for having preferred that Paper as the channel of his Communication with the People, especially as I view this Selection as indicating his approbation of the Principles and Manner in which the Work was conducted. He silently assented and asked when the Publication could be made.—I answered that the time should be made perfectly convenient to himself,—and the following Monday was fixed on;—he then told me that his Secretary would bring me the copy on the next (Friday) morning, and I withdrew.

“After the Proof Sheet had been compared with the Copy and corrected by myself, I carried another Proof and then a Revise, to be examined by the President, who made but few alterations from the Original, except in the Punctuation, in which he was very minute.

“The Publication of the Address (dated ‘United States, Sept. 17, 1796’) being compleated on the 19th, I waited on the President with the Original, and in presenting it to him, expressed my Regret at parting with it, and how much I should be gratified by being permitted to retain it:—upon which, in an obliging manner, he handed it back to me, saying that if I wished for it,—I might keep it:—and I then took my Leave of him.

“Any Person acquainted with the handwriting of President Washington would, on seeing this Specimen, at once recognize it. And, as I had formerly been honored by written Communications from him, on Publick Business, I may say that his hand Writing was familiar to me, and I think I could at any time, and without hesitation identify it.—The manuscript Copy of the Address consists of 32 Pages of Quarto Letter Paper, sewed together as a Book, and with many Alterations,—as in some places whole Paragraphs are erased, and others substituted, in others, many lines struck out—in others, Sentences and Words erased and others interlined in their Stead.—The 10th, 11th, and 16th Pages are almost entirely expunged,—with all its numerous corrections saving only a few lines;—and one-half of the 3rd Page is also effaced. A critical examination will show, that the whole, from first to last, was the work of the same hand;—and I can confidently affirm that no other Pen ever touched the Manuscript now in my Possession, than that of the great and good Man whose signature it bears.

“Philadelphia, February 22, 1826.” “(Signed) D. C. Claypoole.



*In the Play Grounds at the Edward S. Welch Home, at Shenandoah, Iowa
Kathryn and William Young, to the right, are children of Clifford Young and Elta
Olive Boydston, while Frances and Edward Welch May, to the left, are the
children of Earl May and his wife, Gertrude Welch.*

Mr. Claypoole was married three times: 1st, ————; 2dly, ————; 3dly, Sarah, ———— who died April 20, 1848, aged fifty-nine years.

He had thirteen children, and survived his last wife and all his children, dying March 9, 1849, aged ninety-two; is buried in the Rockhill vault, St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, with his third wife, Sarah, his children George and Mary, and his brother Abraham George Claypoole.

In the Census for 1860 I found a John Claypoole living in Fleming, Kentucky.

He was 62 years old, had a wife Huldah, and the other members of the household were Elizabeth, 31, Samuel, 28, Winfield, 12, James, 8, Dusty M., 4, and Cinderella, 2.

The will of James Claypoole was probated in 1789 in which he names Jean McKee, daughter of his son, William Claypoole; also the children of James, John, Joseph, George, Jesse, Mary Smith, Betty Osborn, and Sarah Viney.

This was in Hardy County, West Virginia, and Jacob Claypoole was a Justice here in 1806.

James Claypoole was in Kent County, Maryland, in 1790, the head of a family of four males over 16, three females, and five slaves.

In 1783 James Claypoole subscribes L 9 for Washington College, he was living in Chestertown, Maryland,

Stephen and John Claypoole received grants of land in Warren County, Kentucky.

There were representatives of the family of Claypooles in Virginia by the names of James, Joseph, Jeremiah, Jesse, and John, in 1782.

THE ANCESTRY OF FRANCES BRYAN CLAYPOOLE OF NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

Josiah Claypoole died at his residence in Philadelphia, August 21, 1827, 64 years of age (183 Coates St., Section of the city known as the Northern Liberties). Wife, Mary Hoffman.

Issue:

Julia M., married Geo. Moser, Bridgton, N. J.

Lydia, married Thomas Wiles, Brooklyn.

Mary, married Robert Wiles, Philadelphia.

George, married 1st. ——— 2nd. Annie ———.

Jesse D. C., married 1st. Harriet Bevans (no issue),
Bridgeton, N. J., married 2nd. Emily Hall Dewey, born
Apr. 5, 1845.

Issue:

Carolina, unmarried. Adeline, married A. J. Mitchell.

Issue:

Emily Dewey Mitchell married 2nd. Wm. S. Bernard.

Issue:

Mary Stanley Bernard.

Jesse Stanley Claypoole, born Jan. 3, 1881, married
Frances Bryan Broadfoot, born Oct. 14, 1890.

Issue:

Frances Bryan Claypoole, born Aug. 4, 1914.

Jesse Stanley Claypoole, born Dec. 18, 1916.

Jesse D. Claypoole born 1824, married (E. H. D.) June
20, 1872—died July 4, 1881.

Jesse S. Claypoole born 1881, married (F. B. B.) Nov.
4, 1913—Resides in New Bern, N. C.

Emily H. Dewey was the daughter of Oliver Stanley
Dewey and Matilda W. Sparrow. She was born in Craven
Co., N. C., and still resides there.

Frances B. Broadfoot, born 1890, daughter of John
Barret Broadfoot and Sarah Frances Bryan. She was born
in Fayetteville, N. C.

Jesse D. and George came to New Bern, N. C., after the
Civil War. George did not bring his family and subsequent-
ly returned to Bridgeton, N. J., where Julia and her family
lived. Jesse D. lived in Bridgeton, N. J., with his first wife
and for a few years with the second, but returned to New
Bern and died there. He was buried in Bridgeton, beside the
first wife.

Josiah Claypoole was a descendant of James, the Emigrant, and cousin of John Claypoole, husband of Betsy Ross, flag-maker.

MRS. ALICE CLAYPOOLE GWYNNE
(*Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt*)

Ancestry is given in the Abridged Compendium, First Families of America, published by Virkus & Company, Chicago, as follows:

1. James Claypoole, the emigrant, 1634-1687, from England in the Concord to Philadelphia, Pa.; in 1683 he was a member of the Governor's Council; was Treasurer of Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania." Married 1657-58, Helen Merces (or Mercer); married second in 1716, Edith (who died 1730-37) daughter of John Ward of Pennsylvania.
2. Joseph—1677. Will proved 1744.
3. James, born 1720; married (2nd) March Chambers.
4. Captain Abraham George, 1756-1825, an officer of the American Revolution, and original member of the Society of Cincinnati. Married 1st. Elizabeth P. Falconer. 2nd. Elizabeth Steele.

CLAYPOOL GENEALOGY. VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF
HISTORY 1895

My grandfather, Levi Claypool of Hardy County, left a paper from which I get the following items:

"James Claypool came to Lost River County, now West Virginia, from Rockingham County many years before the Revolutionary War. He was born February 14, 1701, died October, 1789."

"His sons were James, John, Jesse, Joseph, William, George. James died 1811, aged 81 years. John lived to be 90 years old, died at Lost River. Joseph died at a very early day leaving a wife and one child. William was killed by the Indians at a very early day leaving a wife and one child. He had been in a fort for some time and rode out to his farm.

The Indians shot three times through his body, took his scalp off his head and stuck a tomahawk in his head. He was buried in an old grave yard near the fatal spot. George remained on Lost River until he died Sept. 24, 1829, aged 82 years, leaving a wife and one son. Levi (the above mentioned). Jesse removed to the State of Kentucky, Bourbon County. He had a large family of sons and daughters, their names not known to me.

From another source I learn that in Augusta County, Virginia, March 18, 1758, Martha Claypool was appointed administratrix of William Claypool, dec.

I am gathering data for a Genealogy of the Claypool family, and want addresses of all descendants of the family, etc.

E. A. Claypool,
Nashport, Muskingum County, Ohio.

AN EXCERPT FROM THE BIOLOGICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF KENTUCKY

Page 434:

1. Elijah Claypool, Merchant, born in Warren County, Kentucky.
2. His father, Stephen Claypool, of Scottish descent, native of Virginia. He settled in Warren County, Kentucky, at an early date. Elijah had a flat boat. He made 21 trips from Green River to New Orleans, Louisiana. Chosen to State Legislature 1849; married 1st. in 1844 to Jane Burnett; married 2nd. 1858 to Mary Moore. Had eight children.

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

October 5, 1927:

"An examination of the earliest Mercer County Tax Lists which we have (1789) does not show the names of any Claypooles, nor do the records of Barren County, neither Tax

Lists, Marriage records, nor Wills, but in Warren County, which was formed from Logan in 1796, and from which Barren County was formed in 1798, I find the following names:

1799—Andrew McFaddin, Elias McFaddin, William McFaddin and Samuel McFaddin, and John Claypool, (with 200 acres of land on Barren River).

1800—John Claypool.

1804—Reuben Osburn—150 acres on D. Creek.

1807—John Claypool—360 acres land.

Reuben Osburn—150 acres land.

Elias McFaddin—600 acres land.

Elisha Whitten.

Isaiah Lewis.

William Lewis.

Charles Howard.

John Howard.

“I find in ‘The Index to Kentucky Land Grants’ in Grants South of Green River, that the names of Stephen and John Claypool appear, as having entered land in 1799. In the same book, under ‘Kentucky Land Grants’ we find John Claypoole with 200 acres in Warren County, on Green River, entered in 1817, and in ‘Grants under County Court Orders’ J. W. Claypoole and George W. Claypoole both made entries in Warren County in 1846, showing that the family lived there for more than one generation.

“Unfortunately, we have no records of Warren County in this office except the old Tax Books, which prove that John Claypoole at least was a resident there, late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries.

“I should have stated that Andrew McFadden appears on the Tax Books of Logan County as a large land owner in 1795, the year before Warren County was formed.”

Yours very truly,

Jouett Taylor Cannon,
Secretary.

THE TORIES OF THE CLAYPOOLE FAMILY

In Maxwell's History of Hampshire County, page 63, it is stated: "The disloyal element grew in strength and insolence. They imagined that the authorities were afraid and would not again interfere with them. They organized a company, elected John Claypole their Captain, and prepared to march off and join the British forces," etc. "The Tories were crushed. A number of them were so ashamed of what they had done that they jointed the American army and fought as patriots till the close of the war, etc."

I find John and James Claypole furnished provisions in Hampshire County.

VIII

THE HISTORY OF THE CLAYPOOLE FAMILY
IN ENGLAND
INCLUDING
THE MARRIAGE OF OLIVER CROMWELL'S
DAUGHTER

EXCERPTS TAKEN FROM "THE CLAYPOOLE FAMILY"
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA, PENN., JULY 1893,
COMPILED BY REBECCA IRWIN GRAFF

"Through the marriage of Adam Claypoole and Dorothy Wingfield Mr. Browning traces the Claypoole family back to William the Conqueror of England, to Alfred the Great, to Hugh Capet of France, to the Counts of Flanders, to Charlemagne, and through him to Pharamond and other barbarian kings of remote ages. Without attempting to follow out any of these lines, it has been my purpose to trace the Claypoole name as far back as can be done with certainty, connecting the James Claypoole who emigrated to America in 1683 with the James Claypoole of Norborough, Northamptonshire, who obtained a grant of arms in 1588. From James Claypoole, the early settler in Pennsylvania, the family lines have been whenever practicable, traced down to the present time. In the

autumn of 1876 the Hon. John Linn and Dr. Eagle, of Harrisburg, sent to my brother, James Trimble, of Philadelphia, some old papers of my grandfather's, the Honorable James Trimble. In these I found, among other things of interest, a copy of a letter from Benjamin Claypoole, of London, to George Claypoole, of Philadelphia, 1706-7, who as a child had been brought to this country by his father, James Claypoole, when he emigrated in 1683. This letter, giving a history of the family, was written in answer to George Claypoole's request, by Benjamin, the youngest member of John Claypoole's family, and brother of John Claypoole who married Elizabeth Cromwell. The statements in the letter are so at variance with the tradition extant among the Claypooles of Philadelphia, viz., that they are the descendants of Oliver Cromwell, that they at once attracted my attention. I sent a copy of the letter to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which was forwarded to Colonel Chester, who pronounced Benjamin Claypoole's letter a correct statement with regard to the portion of the family to which it referred. In this way I became interested in the subject, and concluded to pursue my investigations in both English and American books referring to the Claypooles and by consulting original documents whenever they were available. For James Claypoole's letters and other original material employed I am greatly indebted to the valuable collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

"The Claypoole name and lineage are to be found far back in English history, or, as Noble quaintly phrases it, the Claypooles were 'a genteel and ancient family, seated at Norborough, in the County of Northampton, upon the borders of Lincolnshire, possessing considerable estates in both these counties.' The name, taken from the manor so called in Lincolnshire, is variously spelled Claypoole, Clappoole, Clai-pol, Cleypoole, and Cleypole. In Bridge's 'History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire' we find a Robert Claypoole de Edelsburgh in a list of Incumt. et. temp. Instit. for the dean-

ery of Brackley as early as 1387, and a John Cleypoole in the deanery of Preston in 1431. Again, we find Claypooles in Norfolk County the next county to Northampton, in 1388, a William Claypoole being then Vicar of Wyken, or Ashwyken, Norfolk County.

“ ‘In the Church dedicated to St. Andrew, in Norborough, at the end of the fourth ile is a chapel, carried on beyond the ile, called Cleypoole’s ile or chancel. At the east end of Cleypoole’s ile adjoining to the wall, is an altar tomb, with a large hollow arch, two rude columns on each side, and a cornice that reaches over the arch. On a square tablet above is this escutcheon: A Chevron between three roundles, with a mantling, and the same on each side of the arch. Under the upper coat is inscribed in capitals:

ALL. GOOD. BLESSIN

GS. VNTO. MAN

COMETH FROM THE

(on one of the columns) IA.

(on the other) C. L.

“Noble says of this tomb of James Claypoole, who was buried at Norborough, October 16, 1599, ‘To his memory is erected a very magnificent monument in the chancel of that church; this coat of arms appears thrice upon it: I apprehend that he himself caused it to be set up; my reasons are, because it has no other inscription than, ‘All good blessings unto man, cometh of the free gift of God. Ja. Cle. 1594’ which is five years before his death. The sentence seems to allude to his gratitude to Providence for his singular good fortune.

“On a gravestone in the same ile, Robert Claypoole deceased February 12, 1658.’

“In his “Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell” Noble begins his history of the family with James Claypoole; but we find elsewhere that James was the son of John Claypoole of King’s Cliffe, and that his wife was a daughter of Thomas Medcalfe in the same county.”

“James Claypoole purchased in 1571, for 440 pounds, of Edmund Elves of Walton, in Northamptonshire, gent. Walham-parks, containing about 75 acres of fenny lands, lying in

the parish of East-Deeping, alias Deeping St. Jame's, in that county; and in the following year he bought for 500 pounds, of John Brown of London, draper, the Manor of Norborough, or Northborough, in Northamptonshire with certain premises belonging to and lying in that lordship, which he had occupied long before; it is singular, that in the title deeds to these estates he is called only yeoman, when in 1588, in the grant of arms, he was styled gentleman. Besides these estates he added some inconsiderable purchases within the manor of Norborough. In the latter part of his life he was appointed receiver of taxes of a great part of the county of Northampton; in the commission for which he was complimented with the title of esq. He was buried at Norborough, October 16th, 1599. By Joan his wife (Bridges gives Henson as the surname of Joan Claypoole) who was buried in Norborough November 14th., 1598, he had two sons and four daughters; Sir James Claypool, who was sworn in 1594, surveyor of the royal stables, under the Earl of Essex, and was knighted by King James 1st. at Greenwich, June 18th., 1604; in the following year he conveyed the estates which his father had possessed, and left to him, to his brother Adam, it is therefore reasonable to suppose that he either never married or at least had no children; probably he died at London attending the Court. (On James Claypoole's death in the 45th year of this reign, the manor of Norborough, with the rest of his estate, came to John Claypoole, his eldest son. Sir John Claypoole, for he appears to have received the honor of knighthood, married Frances, daughter of John Osborne of Kelmarsh, but leaving no issue was succeeded by Adam Claypoole, his brother and heir. The Sir John here mentioned is evidently intended for the Sir James Claypoole who left his estates to his brother.)

THIRD GENERATION

2. James Claypoole, yeoman, son of John Claypoole and ——— Medcalfe, married Joan Henson, who was buried November 14, 1598. He was buried October 16, 1599.

Children:

Sir James Claypoole, died 1605.

Adam Claypoole, died 1634; married 1. Dorothy Wingfield, 2. Jane Bird.

Ann Claypoole, married Oct. 19, 1593, John Norton, Esq.
Dorothy Claypoole, married Sept. 30, 1577, Maurice Blount.

Bonye Claypoole, died 1567, unmarried.

Hella Claypoole, died 1575, unmarried.

“Adam Claypoole, Esq., the second son of James, and heir to his brother, Sir James, was of Gray’s-Inn, where he sometimes resided during the former part of his first marriage; at others at Norborough or Maxey. Upon an inquisition taken upon his death in 1634, it appears he possessed not only the manor of Norborough and estate of Waldram-parks, but also the manor of Lolham. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of Robert Wingfield of Upton, in Rutlandshire, Esq. (by Eliza, daughter of Richard Cecil, Esq., and sister of William Lord Burleigh), a connection which led the Claypooles to have interest at Court; she was buried at Norborough Nov. 7, 1619. His second wife was Jane Bird, whom he married at Norborough, Sept. 25, 1620. By the former he had ten children, and by the latter three: 1. James, born in 1588, who died in his father’s lifetime, leaving no child; 2. Edward, the eldest surviving son, who was at the time of his father’s death more than thirty-six years of age: it is reasonable to suppose that he had displeased his father, as Norborough was left from him, but it is supposed he had Lolham, but perhaps only that for life: as, upon his death, without issue, the whole of his estates devolved to his next brother: 3. John, of whom below; Wingfield, born in 1593-94; Richard, born in 1594, who died 1673; Robert, born in 1599, he died an infant; Joanna, born in 1602; Dorothy, born 1605; Henry, born 1608-9; second Robert, born 1613; James, born in 1621. Adam Claypoole of West-Deeping, in Lincolnshire, Esq., was born in 1622. He was a loyalist, and was fined for his de-

linquency six hundred pounds. He died in 1660. Jane was born 1623."

FOURTH GENERATION

Adam Claypoole (James, John):

He married first, Sept. 30, 1586, Dorothy Wingfield, daughter of Robert Wingfield of Upton, and Elizabeth Cecil, sister of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Prime Minister of England under Queen Elizabeth. Adam Claypoole's first wife was buried Nov. 7, 1619. He married, secondly, Sept. 28, 1620, Jane Bird, and died in 1634.

Children of first marriage:

James, born 1588.

Edward.

John; married Mary Angell, died 1660-1.

Wingfield, born 1593-4.

Richard, baptized June 5, 1597, died 1673.

Robert, baptized May 20, 1599, died infant.

Joanna, baptized Aug. 24, 1602.

Dorothy, born 1605.

Henry, born 1608-9.

Robert, baptized Nov. 14, 1613.

Children of second marriage:

James, born 1621.

Adam, baptized July 24, 1622, died 1660.

Jane, born, Nov. 1, 1623.

"John Claypoole, of Gray's-Inn, where he chiefly resided, which accounts for the baptisms of his children not appearing in the registers of Norborough or Maxey; it plainly appears that he was the favored son, as his father in 1622, upon his marriage with Mary, the daughter of Will. Angell of London, esq., conveyed to him in fee, with power to settle upon his wife, the manor and lands of Norborough, and 32 acres, part of Waldram-parks; the whole of which was worth about 200 pounds per an. The lady's fortune was 1500 pounds.

“The sentiments John Claypoole entertained respecting the then state of the nation, were probably the same as those which Mr. O. Cromwell (afterwards protector) possessed when he first gained a seat in the long-parliament; and as he had suffered hardships from King Charles First’s despotism, it might have occasioned an intimacy that ended in an alliance between the families; it is not unlikely that he and Oliver might have been students of the law together. He was summoned in 1637 before the star-chamber, and the attorney general was ordered to commence a prosecution against him for refusing to concur in the payment of ship-money, which the Court demanded. It cannot therefore be wondered at that he declared for parliament. In 1643, 1644, and 1647, he was appointed one of the assessors for the county of Northampton; he was a justice of the peace, and probably sheriff for his own county in 1655, as major general Boteler recommends him to Thurlow, in a letter to him dated November 16th. He was a member of parliament in 1654 for the county of Northampton, and Garmarthenshire in 1656: in the following year he was made a commissioner with his son, for levying the taxes upon the county of Northampton. The protector appointed him clerk of the Hanaper in the Court of Chancery, created him a knight, and soon afterwards gave him a patent for a baronet, dated July 16, 1657; and March 13th., 1659-60, he had a new grant, jointly with Dr. Tho. Clarges, M. D., of the place of clerk of the Hanaper during their lives, and the survivor of them. The whole of his estates were worth about 450 lbs. per an. and the same premises do not now bring in more. He survived his wife, who died April 10, 1661, and was buried the day following at Norborough: his name appears on the court rolls of that place until the year 1664, three or four years before which he had granted his manor of Norborough to his eldest son John. Mr. Claypoole is supposed to have died and been buried in London; he left eight sons and four daughters.”

Noble gives the names and dates of the birth of the chil-

dren of John Claypoole and Mary Angell; but as his statements do not agree with those contained in a letter written by Benjamin Claypoole, youngest son of John, it seems safe to throw aside Noble's testimony in the matter, and give Benjamin Claypoole's letter, taking it as the ultimate authority, as it contains the record of his own brothers and sisters:

“London, 22e March, 1706-7.

“Loving Cousin—

“This comes by the hand of a gentleman my very good friend a hopeFull young man of a plentiFull fortune, I supposed he may have ventured one third of it this voyage. I have recommended him to you for advice, this being his first going to sea, not but that he has a very honnest Gentleman to his friend, one Mr. Palmer who proceeds the voyage with him, & has promised that he will assist in his affairs, but If he should apply himself to you pray advise him cordially as you value me for heartily wish his welfare. To requite your compliance with my curiosity in writing me a particular account of your family, Here I send you an account of ours. My Grandfather and your great Grandfather was a Knight, he had many children. My father and your Grandfather was the third son of his first wife, to whom he left an estate of 900 L. p’ann. & to his eldest son by his second wife he gave 600 L. p’annum. My father married Mary Angell, her father was a fishmonger to King Charles I. My father was a Justice in corum & member in parliament, they had 14 children, 8 sons & 6 daughters I mention them in order of birth, Mary who married William Seild Esquire he was a justice of the Peace, Member in parliament & Captain of Militia, John married Elizabeth Cromwell the protector’s daughter; Elizabeth who married Doctor Alexander Staple an English Knight but his estates was in Ireland, Robert a linnen draper but died a batchelor; Wingfield a Captain of Horse, Graneley a Cornet, Dorothy married a parson with a good temporal estate none living but a granddaughter lately married to one Jones a linnen draper, Frances married to a rich gentleman in Lincolnshire and died of her first child, James your good father, Edward a Captain of foot but went to Barbadoes & there married a rich widow by whom had two daughters—viz. Mary and Frances, Martha died a child, second Martha died unmarried, Norton & myself the youngest, all Happiness attend you here & hereafter is the hearty desires & daily prayers of your affectionate uncle,

“Our predecessor’s coat of arms
The crest a fleur de luce”

“Benjamin Claypoole.

FIFTH GENERATION

John Claypoole (Adam, James, John), married June 8, 1622, Mary Angell, at St. Thomas the Apostle, London; died April 10, 1660-1. Their fourteen children were:

Mary, married Dec. 26, 1655, William Sheild, Esq.

John, married Elizabeth Cromwell.

Elizabeth, married Dr. Alexander Staple, died 1681.

Robert, died unmarried.

Wingfield, Captain of Horse.

Graneley, Cornet.

Dorothy.

Frances.

James, born 8 mo. 1634, married Helena Merces, died, June 6, 1687.

Edward, died Barbadoes, Sept. 11, 1699.

Martha, died young.

Martha, died unmarried.

Norton, married 1677, died 1688.

Benjamin, baptized Feb. 15, 1642-3.

John Claypoole, the eldest son and heir of John Claypoole and Mary Angell, was bred to the law. In 1645-6 he married Elizabeth, the second and most favored daughter of Oliver Cromwell, then of Ely in Cambridgeshire, afterwards Lord Protector of the kingdom. "With this lady," says Noble, "He had a fortune of 1250 L. His father, at the same time, gave him the manor of Lolham, with the lands and tenements appertaining thereto, and seven acres and three roods of meadow adjoining, called Nunton-Holm, which now is worth about 200L. per ann. This was settled upon Miss Cromwell, in case she survived him, and as a provision for the eldest son of the marriage. He was certainly very young when he married (but more than fifteen, as the Annual Register of 1738 mentions); however, probably, he was not twenty." The first mention of him in a public capacity is his having permission, August 20, 1651, to raise a troop of horse in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln, if we except the fact

that he was one of the Parliament Committee from Northampton in 1647. When his father-in-law was invested with the title of Protector, Mr. Claypoole received from him the office of Master of the Horse, and as such led the horse of state at the inauguration, walking bareheaded on one side of the Protector's body-coach, with Strictland, captain of the guard to his Highness. Mr. Claypoole acted in the same capacity at the second and more significant investment, when he stood directly behind the Protector during the ceremony. He was a member of Cromwell's Parliament in 1654 for Northampton, and again in 1658, in the latter opposing the power of the major-generals, the particulars of which will be found in histories of the time. Mr. Claypoole was also appointed one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber, Ranger of Whittlewood or Wittlebury forest, in Northamptonshire, where he built himself a lodge, which afterwards belonged to the Duke of Grafton, and to raise him still further above the rank of a private gentleman he was made one of the lords and placed in his father-in-law's other-house. Mrs. Claypoole died in 1658, during the lifetime of her father, and after his death Mr. Claypoole offered a home to his mother-in-law, who died at his house, as is proved by the records of Norborough church. Although he married a rich widow in 1670, Blanche, widow and executrix of Launcelot Stavely, of London, merchant, Mr. Claypoole's affairs were in so bad a condition in 1682 that he was obliged to dispose of Lolham Manor, with the estate belonging to it, for the sum of five thousand six hundred pounds. When, says Noble, "The court and country vied with each other which could invent the most improbable and ridiculous plots, he, the most unlikely man in the three kingdoms, was fixed upon to be the head and contriver of one against the royal family, in concert with the old republican party." Upon this pretence he was apprehended in June, 1678, and sent to the Tower: obtaining an habeas corpus to the King's-Bench, he thought to procure bail; but though many persons, to whom no objections could be made, offered them-

selves for that purpose, Chief-Justice Scroggs set the penalty so high, that his friends thought proper to decline it, and Mr. Claypoole was removed back to the Tower. The next term, as no evidence appeared against him, a counter plot began to work and he was discharged. "His only political crime," says an historian, "seems to be his having married one of Cromwell's daughters, which King Charles II would gladly have done, if he could by it have recovered his crown." After Mr. Claypoole's release, he spent the remainder of his life in London. He seems to have had a taste for study, was fond of mathematics, and probably of architecture, as he numbered Sir Christopher Wren among his associates. At the time of his death, June 26, 1688, Mr. Claypoole was of the Middle Temple, London, and was no doubt buried in that city near his father and other relatives. In religious sentiments he was a Presbyterian, and in that communion died. By the Protector's daughter Mr. Claypoole had three sons and a daughter. Cromwell was the eldest of these, to whom his father resigned the manor of Norborough, with Waldram-parks, which, however, was heavily mortgaged, and, as the sum of fifteen hundred pounds was to be paid as a consideration, it seems to have been a very moderate favor. He was buried May 28, 1678, in the chancel of Norborough church, as near to the body of his grandmother Cromwell as convenience would admit, according to his own express directions. There is a gravestone with some remains of a rude inscription upon it. Cromwell Claypoole died a bachelor, and, after bequeathing the bulk of his estates to his father, bequeaths legacies to his uncles "Gravelly" and Norton Claypoole, leaves his "young bald horse" to his cousin Oliver Cromwell of Hurfley, with his pistols and holster, and, being of a kindly nature, instructs that ten pounds be distributed among the poor of Norborough.

Henry, the second son of John Claypoole, entered the army, where he died, presumably before the death of his brother Cromwell, as no mention is made of him in the latter's



Claypoole Tomb in Church at Newborough, England

will, which fact indicates that he had no children. The third son, Oliver, died a short time before his mother, while of the only daughter of John Claypoole we find the following copied from the records of Norborough church:

“Martha, the daughter of John Claypoole, Esq. was buried June the 14th An. Dom. 1663.”

The above data, if we had not already sufficient proof that the American family of Claypoole is descended from James, a brother of John, would establish the fact that John Claypoole and Elizabeth Cromwell were not the ancestors of the Claypooles who came to this country in 1683 and identified themselves with the early history of the Province of Pennsylvania. This claim has been so frequently advanced that it seems expedient to disprove it authoritatively by giving the above record of the early death of the children of the Cromwell marriage. By his second marriage John Claypoole had a son John, who died young, and a daughter Bridget, who married, June 4, 1697, Aubury Price, a colonel in the Guards. She died October, 1738, in the sixty-fourth or sixty-fifth year of her age.

Noble speaks of numerous Claypooles in Lincolnshire in 1787, families of no especial note, those of Tallington, in that county, spelling their name Claypon.

IX

WILLIAM PENN AND JAMES CLAYPOOLE IN PENNSYLVANIA

James Claypoole (John, Adam, James, John), born 8 mo. 1634.

The history of the Claypooles in America begins with James, son of John Claypoole of Norbough, and brother to John Claypoole who married Elizabeth Cromwell. A brother Norton Claypoole emigrated to America as early as 1678, and a brother Edward Claypoole was living in the Barbadoes previous to 1681; but James, as their senior and a man of

considerable importance in the Province of Pennsylvania, naturally takes precedence of these, as the head of the Claypoole family in America. In a London Directory of 1677 James Claypoole's name is given as merchant of Bush Lane, Scot Yard. We also learn that he was a member of the Bull and Mouth Friends' Meeting, and a memorandum of his own handwriting records the date of his marriage with Helen Merces:

"I James Claypoole and Helen Merces were joyned in marage the 12 day of 12 month 1657-58 at Bremen in Germany by Conradus Lelius, a Calvin Minister."

Proud, in his "History of Pennsylvania," says that on the publishing of Penn's proposals in 1681 for the planting of a colony, a great number of purchasers soon appeared in London, Liverpool, and especially about Bristol; among these were James Claypoole, Nicholas Moore, Philip Ford, and others, who formed a company called the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. In his letters to his brother Edward in the Barbadoes, Samuel Clarridge, Benjamin Furley, John Goodson, Gawen Lowrie, and others, Mr. Claypoole gives a valuable outline of the formation of the Free Society of Traders, and of many other events connected with the settlement of the Province. These letters are interesting not only historically, but also because of the light they throw upon the character of the writer, which abundantly justifies the high estimation in which he was held by the founder of the Commonwealth, an estimation which was reciprocated by sincere admiration and respect on the part of James Claypoole.

In a letter written from London 5th, 12th, 1681, he says:

"I have begun my letter on too little a ps. of pa. to give thee my Judgmt. of Pensilvania, but in short I & many others wiser that I am doe very much approve of it; & doe Judge Wm. Penn as fitt a man as is any in Europe to plant a Country: When he comes to towne I shall treat with him for 5000 Acres for thee: I know 100 L is ye purchase thereof: and if thou dost not conclude soon, it may be too late: for wee suppose in a few weeks hee will be gone thither."

A little earlier he wrote his brother, Edward Claypoole, London, 16th, 10th., mo., 1681:

"I am glad to hear that my sister is delivered of a daughter, and is well in health, the Lord is the Author of all our mercies and blessings, and he is worthy of our whole heart and affection, and all reverence and obedience, and praises forevermore. . . I have bought some land in Pennsylvania, 5000 acres, and shall want some advice how to improve it. I have some thoughts of sending one of my sons over with some servt and a little stock to build a house and get cattle and corne &c. Pray let me have a few lines from thee about this pticular. With mine, and my wife's true love to thee, and thy wife."

"William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of the Province of Pennsilvania and the Territories thereunto belonging At the Request of James Claypoole that I would Grant him to take up one Thousand acres of land in Part of his Purchase in the County of Bucks. These are to will and Require thee forth with to Survey or Cause to be surveyed unto him the said number of acres in y afore-mentioned County Where not already taken up according to the method of Townships appointed by me he seating and Improving the same within one year after the Date of Survey and make returnes thereof into my secretaries office. Given at Philadelphia the 12th day of the 5th month 1684. William Penn."

James Claypoole was also patentee of a tract where Manayunk now is, half a mile wide, fronting on the Schuylkill, by one and one-half miles long, crossing the Wissahickon, then called Whipaine Creek, also of a tract one and one-eighth miles wide by one and three-eighths in Montgomer County, also of one in the Heshaminy Creek about one and five-eighths miles square.

On the 26th of the same month, in a letter to Samuel Clarridge, he refers to papers Penn gave him about Pennsylvania, and says:

"I would have had some discourse with him but yt. hee was in such extra haste to be gone towards Bristoll yt wee could not have time; but hee said hee had writt to thee & would discourse mee fully in a few dayes: There is great encouragement both as to ye Country and Governour who I believe will establish good lawes as near as hee cann. . . . if I had a mind to buy Land there, I would forbear till I saw that he was not interrupted by Baltimore in his taking possession, for this Baltimore is a great Governor in Maryland, that borders on Pennsylvania, and has reced Rent for some

yeares past, of the Inhabitants thereof, and its like it does so to this day by Connivance; but keep this to thyselfe.”

This statement is confirmed in a letter written 10th of 7th month 1681, also to Samuel Clarridge, by James Claypoole, who became largely interested in land in the colony. He says:

“William Penn does not intend for Pennsylvania till spring, and then tis like there will be many people ready to goe from England, Scotland, and Ireland: He is offred great things; 6000 L, for a Monoply in Trade: which he refuses: and for Island and pticular places, great sums of Money, but he designs to doe things equally betweene all partyes, and I believe truely does aime more at Justice and righteousness and spreading of truth, than at his owne pticular gaine: I try’d him about thy proposalls to take 100L, for 5000 Acres, and abate ye quitt Rent, which, he refused, intending to do equally by all. If thou wilt be concerned ye halfe of 5000 Acres, I will have the other halfe, and make as good tearmes for thee as for myselfe.”

Again he writes:

“There is a ship going for Pensilvania from Bristoll, and Wm. Penn is gone thither to take his leave of ye Friends, and there is another ship going thither from hence, and may be ready in a fortnight, but Wm. Penn goes not till spring.”

In most of Mr. Claypoole’s letters, family matters, items connected with his own preparation for emigration to America, and the departure of several members of his family are incorporated with so many facts of historical interest that we frequently give the letters entire, and as far as possible in the order in which they were written. Writing to his brother Edward, 5th. mo. 1681, Mr. Claypoole says:

“My Son James has more mind to be abroad, than at home, and thinks he shall do better with another, than with me, he writes a good hand, and has Arrethmetick very well, and I have propped to have him to be with thee as a writer, & to wch. let me have thy answer, and upon what terms I may send him he will be 17 years old next month. My sister Staples is lately dead, in Ireland, all our relations else are well, so far as I know, with my love to thyselfe, and my sister I rest.”

Again, in the same year he writes:

“A ship is going for Pennsylvania; the passengers to away tomorrow, and in the spring William Penn intends to be there himself. . .

“Ships come pretty often from New York, New Jersey, or Maryland, almost every month in the summer.”

As an evidence that great prudence and deliberation were observed prior to removal to this country, another extract from the same letter is given:

“I desire thee to write at large what encouragement there is to remove from thence with a family, to dwell in those parts, and in what time a man may, if he arrive there in the seventh month, with the help of three or four servants, clear ground, enough to afford corn and feed cattle for a family of fifteen or twenty. What safety or hazard may be expected from the Indians. In what time, and with what charge, a house, with ten or twelve rooms, and barn and stables, &c., may be built. In what time, an orchard will bear. What sort of trade is now amongst them, and what like to be, as the people increase. But especially give me advice of merchandise; what quantities and what sorts are most salesable and what returns may be expected; and whether New Jersey or Pennsylvania be most advisable to settle in. I desire the more particular and large account, because I have purchased of William Penn 5000 acres in his country, and I know not how I may be disposed in my own mind, in a year or two's time, to remove thither with my family; however, in the meantime, I purpose to send over my attorney, with some servants, to build and plant, &c., and to provide cattle and all other necessities, that if ever I come there, my land may be still improving, or some part of it, and not lie wholly waste; and if I should send over one of my sons as overseer, and some servants, what sort of servants may be most profitable; and anything else thou canst think of, may be for direction, and how the country is as to heat and cold, how long winter and summer; what fruits grow, with plenty of all things; and what inconveniences there is which we know not here, as hazards by wild beasts, snakes, serpents, or flies biting or poisoning, that we know beforehand what may be expected of good or bad. So not doubting but thee will be both able and willing to give me a satisfactory account of these particulars, and much more than I can mention,” etc., etc.

In another letter, written to Samuel Clarridge, 9 mo. 27th., 1681, Mr. Claypoole, says:

“Thomas Rudyard is agreeing here (in London) with a great shipp for Pennsillvania: and I hear there is another goeing from Bristoll: and in y beginning of y summer it is expected there will goe 3 or 4 more ships from here: I must send some servants to Improve my land, if I could tell where to gett some that were likely to doe well, and should be glad of a little advice from thee. . .

“William Penn is extraordinary busy about his new country, and purchasers present daily.”

In February, 1681, he writes:

“The method of Friends taking up land of Wm. Penn is by deeds of conveyance, for which the Purchaser pays about 12s. If it be for 5000 Acres, wch. is called a whole share or Ppriety: for that we pay 100 L, and 50 s, P annum quit-rent, to begin in 83 or 84, (I cannot tell wch.) they that will pay no rent, must pay 120 L prest., and so for a lesser quantity Portionable, and he that can settle some few familys, I think about 6, may have his land altogether, and every purchaser of 5000 Acres is to have 100 Acres by lot in ye first city. The concessions or fundamentals for government are to be Pfected this day, and then to be Ingrossed, and signed and sealed by ye governour and purchasers, wch. if it may be Pmitted, I shall send you a Copy of, and then may write you more at large, if you intend to be concerned as also about our Pensilvania Compa.”

The “fundamentals for government” here referred to probably allude to the “frame” which, however, was not completed and signed until April 25, 1682.

The first notice we have seen of a “company” is in the above extract, and no doubt refers to the “Free Society of Traders,” respecting the progress of which James Claypoole gives an interesting account in several of his letters.

In a London letter of 1st. mo. 14th. 1681-2, he writes:

“As to ye settling of a compa. in Pennsylvania, (This is the Free Society of Traders, sometimes spoken of as the Pennsylvania Company, to whose founders, William Penn granted chartered rights and privileges in the following terms: “And whereas I have, by my several indentures of lease, bearing date the two and twentieth day of the first month, called March, in the four and thirtieth year of the said now King’s reign, granted unto Nickolas Moore, of London, medical doctor, James Claypoole, merchant, Philip Ford, William Sherloe, of London, merchants, Edward Pierce of London, leather-seller, John Symcoc, and Thomas Brassey, of Cheshire, yeoman, Thomas Barker of London, wine-cooper, and Edward Brookes, of London, grocer, and their heirs, to the use of themselves, and their heirs and assigns, twenty thousand acres of land, parcel of the said province of Pennsylvania, in trust nevertheless, for the ‘Free Society of Traders,’ in Pennsylvania, and their successors, as soon as the said Free Society should be by me incorporated or erected, as in and by the said indentures (relation being thereunto had,) more fully doth appear. Now know all men by these presents, that I the said

William Penn, according to the powers given by the said letters-patent, do erect the said twenty thousand acres into a manor, and do constitute, make, and confirm the same to be hencesforth a manor, by the name of the manor of Frank, to all intents and purposes; and I do hereby authorize, given power, and grant to the said Nicholas Moore, James Claypoole, Philip Ford, William Sherloe, Edward Pierce, John Symcock, Thomas Brassey, Thomas Barker, and Edward Brookes, and to such other persons as they shall hereafter receive into their society, by the name of 'The Free Society of Traders,' in Pennsylvania, and to their successors, whom I hereby erect and constitute a corporation by that name, to all intents and purposes, for the better improvement of trade, to sue and be sued, and to answer and be answered by that name, and by that name to give and grant to any person or persons, such part or parcel of the said Manor of Frank as to them and their successors shall seem meet, so as the same be consistent with the said tenure in free and common socage. And also, that the said Free Society of Traders, in Pennsylvania, and their successors, shall and may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, receive, take, and enjoy, all such rents, customs, and services reserved as aforesaid, together with all other services incident to the said tenure, and all the fruits and consequents thereupon, to their own use and behoof.") we have had many meetings, and debated about it, and brought matters now so to bear as we think will give general content. The proposalls or Articles are transcribing, and next week, we shall come to a conclusion either to desist or send copies abroad, and then I shall advise you further."

A little later he writes to Francis and George Rogers:

"The Articles for the Pensilvania Compa. are printing, and I hope will be done by next post, and then either Philyp Ford or my selfe will send you one, I cannot tell wt. to write you abt. the deeds for Land, but yours will be like mine and others wch. are approved on by men skilled in the law, and as to improving of land there I can say little at present but do find my selfe more and more inclined to goe, so that I believe it will be my lot to remove wth. my family before a year be past, whereof I shall write you farther."
 "I have subscribed 100 lb. in y Compa. stock, hope y same of you and others."

From Hazard's Register, p. 576:

"The first meeting of the Free Society of Traders was held in London, May 29, for choosing officers; the following were elected—Nicholas Moore, of London, medical doctor, president; John Simcock, of Pennsylvania, yeoman, deputy president; James Claypoole, of London, merchant, treasurer; all to continue for seven years:

John Boy, of Wilts, surveyor, and the following committee of twelve, to reside in Pennsylvania, Thomas Brassey, Robert Turner, Thomas Holmes, John Bezer, Francis Plumstead, Griffith Jones, Anthony Elton, James Harrison, John Blunston, Isaac Martin, Walter King, William Haige, Joseph Martin, of London, merchant, chief agent; Philip Ford, of London, merchant, deputy agent; William Sherlow, merchant, John Sweetapple, goldsmith, Thomas Barker, wine-cooper, Edward Pelrod, oilman, all of London, assistants."

In the following letter to his brother Norton, London, 5 mo. 14th., 1682, we find some further information respecting the Society, its scope and powers under the charter, and the writer again alludes to the CAPITAL CITY:

"I have 100 Acres where our Capitall Citty is to be upon y River near Schoolkill & Peeter Cooks, there I intend to plant & build my first house wee have Eerected a Society of trade in Pennsylvania. . . . if there be any friend or acquaintance of thine y is inclined to Joyne wth. us I desire thee to encourage it, for y greater or Stock y more easily will it bear y Charge, for wee could very well employ 20000 lb. stocks. One Doctr. Moore a very worthy ingenious person is Chosen presedent, John Symcock of Pensylvania Deputy President, I am Chosen Treasurer, they allow y president 150 lb. y dept. & Treasurerer, each 100 lb. P annum agreed for 7 yeares to come we are to send over a 100 servts. to build houses, to palnt and improve land and for Cattle & to set up a glass house for Bottles drinking glass & window glass, to supply y islands & continent of America, & we hope to have wine and oyle for Merchandise & some linon however hemp for Cordage, & Iron Lead and other Mineralls we have no doubt off so yt through ye blessing of god wee may hope for a great increase. And it may come to be a famous Compy. We have sent a messenger to ye Emperour & Kings to settle a Constant friendship & trade between us & have sent ym divers Presents in ye name of ye Society & do reserve about 2000 lbs. for ye Beaver & Furr trade & sckins we have bought 20000 Acres where our house will be built with. divers warehouse & offices. As for the governour Wm. Penn he has bin and will be very kind to us, besides his Subscription wch. is Considerable he has given us ye quitt rent of all or. land and most ample pattent or Charter to be Confirmed by the first generall Assembly in Pennsylvania wth. as many priviledges as wee could desire, whereby we are a Corporation a Lordship & mannor having a magistracy & Bovermt. wth. or selves, ye 3 principall officers aforesd. being Justices of ye Peace . . . I thank thee for thy advice about goods yt may be proper to send, and I desire thee give mee what farther advice and direction

thou canst, wch. may be very beneficiall to me, so be not sparing of thy Paines but lett thy advice be large and full."

From London, April, 1682, Claypoole writes:

"Since writing the above I have been at Gravesend with My son John who has gone per the Amity, Richard Dimond, Master for Pennsylvania, to be assistant to the general surveyor, whose name is Thomas Holmes, a very honest, ingenious worthy Man. . .

"Have fitted John out with all things necessary, and his employment is very creditable, and if he be diligent, and sober, may come in a few years time to be profitable however it will be a present maintainance, & keep him from ill company, I have bought 5000 Acres of land of Wm. Penn & we are endeavouring to settle a Society for trade, according to this—inclosed book of Articles, there has been subscriptions already for near 10000 lbs. but we laid that aside; not having agreed on all Particulars & now the next week we shall begin to subscribe according to this booke Divers Persons have desired that if the stock be considerable, so as it. we shall Proceed, that I might be one of ye Principall Officers as Deputy, for there are 2 Chosen for President & Treasurer; wch. I am Inclined to accept of if they chuse me, however I have a great drawing in my mind to remove wth. my family thither, so that I am given up if the Lord clears our way to be gone next spring, it may be about a year hence, I know not of any sooner time, in ye mean time I am verry willing & desirous to serve my Correspondents here, and shall do it wth. ye same care & diligence as formerly, and thee in Particular Brother, I hope thou will not lessen or wth. draw thy business, for I shall be writing thee almost every mon. how my mind stands as to this matter, and if anything should come near ye time of our going away, I shall certainly leave a letter of Attorney wth. some honest sufficient man, to answer all bills, & to make full returns both to thee and all others, so that none shall have cause to complain of me, for I shall doe justly and honestly by all people. . . . Advise in thy next wt. I might have 2 negroes for, that might be fit for cutting down trees, building ploughing or any sort of labor, that is required in ye 1st. planting of a country. I hope to carry 10 or 12 servts. from thence, & many people that love us well are Inclined to goe wth. we goe Wm. Pen himselfe & family goes this summer, & Probably abt. 1000 people & he is so much my friend that I can have anything in reason I desire of him, so that I have as much encouragement as any man whatever, but I look not at all that, but at the hand of ye Lord, who I believe will bless us this way. I had a letter from Brother Norton this week dated ye 16th. 10 mo. from new Deal in Delaware bay where he is settled in a Plantation, he writes his wife and child

was come, and he was going to fetch them home; Brother Winfield is like to go wth. us to Pensilvania, & has Pmised to subscribe 50 lb. in ye Compa. stock, & I hear my Brother Jno. is much inclined to it. Pray Brother in thy next give me wt. advise thou canst abt. carrying things necessary for our first settling, & planting, & consider if there may not probably be atrade between Berbados & Pensilvania, we hope to have Corne & wine & Cattle, if the Lord blesses us, in a few years."

To Edward Claypoole, London, 16, 11 mo. 1682-3:

"Here have come letters from Wm. Penn above a month since that he was well in health and was settling the countrey and they had began to build a City wch. they call Philodelphia and there had been that summer 21 sayl ships arrived there wth. Passingers."

After all his doubts and uncertainty, Mr. Claypoole finally decided to remove to Pennsylvania, in accordance with which intention he wrote to his brother, 4 mo. 1682:

"I am still in the same mind of removing with my family to Pennsylvania in ye spring, about the first month, and shall ord. my busyness accordingly, and as soon as I cann fix upon an Attourney with whom to leave my concernes here, I shall advise thee thereof: I have a trusty servant that is very diligent and capable to do business, and has about 3 yeares to serve, but wee are not yet fully agreed about his staying here, or going with mee, and my sonne James who is now near 18 yeares old has an inclination to stay here, and I and his mother are willing hee should: but wee shall consider further, and in a few months come to a Conclusion. The pennsylvania society hath chosen mee treasurer & propose to allow mee L100 start P annum and to dwell and dyett in their house to keep their effects of all sorts, and to oversee servants and buy & sell &c. wee have about 8000L subscribed, and do expect it will bee made up L10000 the $\frac{1}{2}$ of wch. wee take in at present; and ye other $\frac{1}{2}$ as wee shall have occasion next year of afterwards: . . . I think I must have 2 Negroe men stronge fellowes and a boy and Girle, so I desire thee yt. when thou meets with such as may be ProP for ye Country and my occasions to keep them for me."

From London, 21 7 mo. 1682, he writes to John Goodson:

"Dear Friend I hope by this time you are safe in ye Downes which I should be glad to heare by a few lines from thee and how all doe on borde and what order they keep we pleaded with ye master for abatemt for thee either in . . . or that $\frac{1}{2}$ passinger but could not prevail he said thy accommodation in the Gun roon was worth

as much as the Presidents in ye Cabin he promised that Edward Cole should keep his place with thee all ye voyage so I desire thee to insist upon it that he may not be turned out for he is a Civill man and will not wrong any but may be wronged by others: I gave the Boat-swaine halfe a crowne to be kind to him, and spake to the mates and to the President and the like: So I hope he will be well used, here is ye Indenture for Edwd. Cole who is to serve mee till I come to Pennsylvania: and here is the bill of parcells for the goods in the Chest and bundle being Iron mongers Ware: tooles, for workinge and some matterialls towards ye building of a house: wch. lett him take a Coppie of, and the other things were committed to his care being in his name. Chest, and a case a bundle and an Iron pott, here is also one of the bills of ladeings for freit and passage. Hee arriving in health in ye Country I expect he should enter upon my land, where ye first Citty is intended to bee built. And there with the advise of Wm. Penn Doctr. Moore Tho: Holmes, Ralph Withers and thyselfe: I would have him to beginn to build a house that may receive us, if it please ye lord wee arrive there in the 2nd. or 3rd. month next: If it bee but a sleight house like a barne with one floore of two Chambers: and will hold us and our goods and keep us from ye sunn and weathr it may suffice: I would also have some trees planted at ye right season for an orchard between the trees growinge wch may be either Lowpd or sawed of near ye topp or roote as is most adviseable: but for Grubbing up, I think that may be left till I come with more help: I need not name the fruite trees but I would have all such sorts as or neighbours there do plant: But principally I would have him look out for Earth to make bricks and prepare as much as he cann in ye most convenient place to work upon in Springe. I write to my Brother Edward Claypoole of Barbadoes to send mee one or 2 good stout negroes in ye Spring, and I hope to bring a Carpent. a husbandman & some other servants with mee: I would have a sellar undr. ye house if it may bee, as to his maintenance till I come I know not how to advise, but must leave yt to him and to ye advise of my good friends there: I hope hee will be wise and save & do what hee cann for my advantage, and then I shall be more Pengaged to do for him; and ye more peace & satisfaction he will have in his owne minde: Truly my desire is yt we may all have an Eye to ye Lord in all or undertakings, who is the great provider for all and ye preserver of all; that we may soe live in his fear yt we may honor his name and truth and in our whole conversation answer his witness in all people so shall righteousness establish our Nation, and our habitations be in peace and safety even in Jerusalem, that is a quiet habitation and has Salvation for walls, and bulwarks, I know ye Lord will keep us both from our inward,

and outward enemies, if we trust in him and walk in His Counsell. We have found it so that in all our troubles, and trialls and exercises he hath bin with us, and has not forsaken us, and his name has bin, and is our strong tower, where we fly for safety, as ye righteous did in all ages. So my friend, let us look to ye Lord, and trust in him, and wait for his presence, yt wee may feel the renewing of life daily, and so live in ye dominion of his power, over yt wch would not have him to raigne, yt he may be glorified by us, for wch. we were created, and thus being kept we may have access into his presence, and are sencible of his care over us, and preserving power who commands ye windes, & ye seas and they obey him, and is a deliverer in ye mighty waters. It may be well if all yt profess truth on board, and other yt are willinge, might meet together two or three times in a week, to waite upon ye Lord, that you may be comforted together, as we have bin many times, and can say we never sought his face, in vaine. So yt you will be kep in ye Savory life, and bee a good example to others, and keep down badd spirits, yt they shall not have power. My love to Isaac Wheeldon, Nathan Watson, thy wife and maid Mary and what other friends there is with my true love to thyself. I rest thy friend, and brother in the truth.

“Post—Remember my love to ye President and his wife, and Capt. Arnall. . . Mary Pennington, Wm. Pen’s wife’s mother is dead, and this day to be buried.”

To Edward Claypoole, London, 23 7 mo. 1682:

“My purpose of going to Pennsylvania with my family is still ye same as advised in my last, I purpose to be ready to go on shipp board, about ye end of ye 1st. mo or beginning of ye second month, in ye meantime I shall be looking out for servants, wch may be proper to take with mee, as two Carpenters, a bricklayer, a husbandman, and two labourers, I have sent by Capt. Arnall (who is in ye Downes bound for Pennsylvania) an honest man to build mee a slight house and plant an Orchard and clear some ground with the help of a carpenter who is goeing with another friend: my Man is a Brickmaker, but has skill in planting and husbandrie and aps of a Carpentr, he is an honest industrious solid man of about 47 yeares old, and one called a Quaker: for his assistance and for my use and service I desire thee to provide me 2 good stout negroes men, such as are like to be plyable and good natured: and ingenious: I question not but thou knowes better than I doe wch may be fittest for me: And I hope thou wilt be so kind as to lett mee have those wch are good likely men: for some I hear are so ill natured and surrly, that a man had better keep a Bear, and some again, so ingenious dilligt and good natured, that they are a great comfort and Benefitt to a

man and his family: and my family is great and I have 3 young Children: so that it may bee very prejudiciall to mee to have bad negroes: I would also have a boy and a girle to serve in my house: I would not have either of them undr 10 yeares or above 20: but principally observe their nature and Capacity: If I have them in ye 3rd or 4th mo in Pennsylvania may be well, but ye men I would have sent by ye first opportunity in ye Spring, directed to Jno. Goodson at Upland, in Pennsylvania Chyrrurgeon to the Society of traders, or in his absence to Ralph Withers, to whom I have given a lett^r of attourney to be deputy Treasurer to ye Society till my Arrivall.

“In ye shipp bound for Pennsylvania in ye Downes is ye President of ye Society (Nicholas Moore) with about 60 or 70 servts. besides many other passengers. It is a great shipp, about 500 tunns, and never was at sea, we reckon there may be near 1000 people gone this year. There is some probability of my brother Wingfield going with us to Pennsylvania, he is resolved upon it, if hee can get his concerns from Ireland. As for our coming to Barbd. for 3 or 4 weeks, he likes that well, but I know not yet how it may bee. I have endeavred to get thee a servt or two, but as yett I cannot, but I doubt not to get some before I go away.”

We find no mention of Wingfield Claypoole in this country, and so conclude that he did not carry out his idea of emigrating to America. Among the most interesting of Mr. Claypoole's letters is one written to the Proprietary about this time, which reveals the intimate and friendly relations existing between the writer and the founder of Pennsylvania:

“London 1st 2nd month 1683.

“Dear Wm. Penn.

“In the pure heavenly love by which we are brought nigh unto the Lord and unto one another I salute thee, feeling as I have done oftentimes since thou went hence the streams here flowing to our mutual comfort.

“I writ thee at large the 5th 11 mon by Thomas Singleton who has a good word for many days, and so that we hope he might arrive with you above a month hence. I had the light of two letters from thee, one to G. F. and one to A. P. and Q. P. which were very acceptable to us, after the many lying reports that were spread about concerning thee, and indeed it was very comfortable to us to hear and see of the goodness of the Lord to you, and how eminently he did appear to your refreshment, and how his wisdom and authority was with thee and other friends. So that the spirits of the people both

high and low were bowed, and truth shined over all and the name of the Lord was manifested, to him be the praises forever who fits his people for his service and honoreth those that honor him, and he will still keep you and prosper your ways and increase his love, and life, and power, and wisdom, among you, as you keep low in his counsel, and have an eye to his glory above and beyond all. I know the Lord never did forsake such, nor ever will, but attends them with his presence and carrys them through all difficulties, but if we look out and have an eye to self, and take any part of Gods honor he will suffer us to be abased. Oh I have found it to be a great hinderance, and hurt when I have had precious gifts, and openings, and an utterance has been given for the service of the Lord, looking a little at self I have been shut up, and sorrow has come over me, and I have travailed in spirit, and prayed to the Lord many a time that, that might be removed out of the way that would exalt self, and thus hinder the work in the simplicity, in tenderness, in fear, and true humility, and be nothing but what the Lord will, that I may be as low as the dust of the earth as to his truth and service, and always empty unless the Lord fills me.

“I know it is always best with us if we are kept low for the Lord beautifies ye meek with salvation, and he teaches the humble his ways, and the high and lofty one that inhabits eternity, and dwells in the highest heavens, he dwells also in the humble, and contrite heart, and the beauty of humility shines most, and is most amiable in persons that are set in high places, and this is a defence upon our glory which can never be stained while we keep here, so my prayer to the Lord is that thou, and I, and all good people may be preserved in this tender, humble contrite state that we go on in the work, and service of the Lord to his praise, and glory, and finish our testimony with Joy keeping always the assurance of an immortal crown of life that this laid up for us, and for all the true Israel of God.

“Two days since I received thine to me, and my wife dated 29th. 10th. mo which was a great refreshment to us, and I take it very kindly that in the midst of such great concerns thou should remember us, and write two sides with thine own hand, for I believe thou hast but little time to spare, and many people to write to, truly I value thy love, and do hope I shall never lose that place, I have in thine, and the hearts of friends, for it is part of my best treasure, and I prize it beyond all outward things.

“The 20th. inst my wife, and I, with G. F. and Bridget Ford came to thy house at Worminghurst where we were very kindly entertained by thy dear wife, and stayed there till the 26th. then came away, and that morning she, and thy 4 children were in good

health. We had a comfortable time of it with George, I believe I shall never forget it, the benefit of his society is highly to be valued, that innocent pure heavenly seasoning savoury life that appears always in him, in a continual meeting. Thou and the friends in those parts are much indebted to him for his fatherly care for your good and the good of the country, and is so glad when he meets with any thing of good advice that may be beneficial either inwardly or outwardly, we left him at John Rouses at Ilsington where he is I suppose at this time. Our meetings are kept in the street still, and almost every day the informers, and constables are at friends houses to strain, and I shall tell thee less because Wm. Gibson goes in this vessel, and Rich Lowry and can give thee a more full account: I have not had one letter from Pennsylvania. but thine. I wonder that neither my Son John, nor Edward Cole, my servant, nor Thomas Holmes, John Goodson, R. Withers, Dr. Moore, would not write me one line yet, I cannot tell what to think unless some letters miscarried, or gone far abt. thou says thou hast written to G. Ford about the society, but he tells me little, but that the Charter was not confirmed by the assembly, and that the President wanted assistance to carry on the affairs of the company, so that we are like to suffer both in our stock and reputation when it comes among the people, I am afraid they will say they are all cheated, for the Charter or Patent which thou signed was a great inducement to many to subscribe and to others to pay in their money that had subscribed and we did not doubt, but according to our desire, and thy promise the first Assembly would confirm the Charter and choose assistants to manage the business.

“As to the President, he has no power but by a committee or court of assistants, and he, and the other officers must see that their orders be performed, but if thou leave him alone and will not afford him help he may be disgusted and let the concerns go to ruine and that will greatly redound to the dishonor of truth and the reputation of friends both as men and Christians (thee as well as others) and be a great hurt to the country, so Dear Wm. I entreat thee do not slight it, but get all things done in relation to the company to answer our engagements, and the peoples expectations, if the charter be uneasy let it be mended if it cannot be mended lay it aside, and make another for a charter there must be, or the company can not subsist, and they as to assistants if some refuse others may be chosen and if not so many as the articles express, yet some there ought to be that may have the power, and carry on the business to the peoples satisfaction.

“I know it not, but I doubt there is some feud to which the

height of the President possibly might occasion, but thou knowest that it is meekness must overcome haughtiness, and love must overcome Enmity, he is a man may be won, and governed in love, but if he would not be persuaded, but be adverse, and stubborn to the prejudice of the Society, he may be according to our first constitution and agreement laid aside, and another chosen in his room, if R. Withers would not act in my stead he should not have taken it upon him, and then we should have taken another.

"I think it is very unkindly done, and I know not how he can answer it, but I do not condole it to be so till I hear farther.

"I am still preparing to get away, and many have been my exercises and trouble with unreasonable men but I have ended most of them, the greatest bar in my way at present is about 700 £ I have at Bremen and Hamberg, most of it in goods unsold, and my correspondent at Bremen lately dead, and another there has played the knave with me, so but for that I would have been ready at this time, but I can not well discharge all concerns here to go away with good repute unless I have at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of that home, which I am now in good hopes of in 2 or 3 weeks, having sent a letter of attorney &c. so I have agreed with one Wm. Jeffries, master, of the Concord a ship of 500 tons a brave strong good ship every way, and the master an experienced man that has been 7 or 8 times at Virginia he is to be ready to sail from Gravesend the 16th next month. I am glad to hear our son John is employed in surveying, and take very kindly thy counselling him I hope he will reform, and be a comfort to us at last. I and my Wife and 7 children are in good health, and very well assisted in our intended voyage still believing that the Lord will bless us and carry us through to our joy and comfort. With mine and my Wifes dear sincere love to thee I rest thy friend and brother in the blessed truth.

"My dear love to C. Taylor and his wife, J. Harrison, R. Withers, &c. Sir J. Chitterbuck is dead.

"I have several letters lately from dear Robert Lodge, in one dated the 5th 12th mo he writes that his wife was deceased, and that the priest was so envious that he had invited him and some other friends at the sessions for the burial, and the 21st 1st mo he writes that he would gladly come to see us before we go away, but he had not freedom to stir much from home, being in daily expectation to be taken to prison, he desires me in his letters to mind his dear love to thee."

"J. C."

In a letter written to his steward in 1684, William Penn refers as follows to James Claypoole, whom he had made

register, "Tell me how he does; watch over him, his wife and family," etc.

The following letter, written by James Claypoole a short time before his embarking for Pennsylvania, was addressed to Robert Turner, who came over in the same vessel:

"I recd yesterday thine 29th past, as to our intended voyage for Pennsylvania, we hope to be ready to imbarq abt ye end of the 1st month, and are looking out for a good vessell to carry us, I am in Treaty with one Jefferies mr of a shipp of 500 Tunn, wch will require 2 mo. time to gett ready in, he has used the Virginia trade and may be very fitt for us both ship, and Mr if we can procure company and goods enough to make a bargain wth him to engage him into Delaware River directly wch we suppose abt 80 Passingers and 50 Ton of goods may doe she is by report for I have not yet seen her a very brave ship as not many Merchts ships in Engalnd exceeds her so if thou knowst of any friends in Ireland that have a purpose of going to Pensylvania or New Jarsy, and will take this opportunity it may be a great accomodation to them as well as to us if thou hears of any I desire thee to write me abt it, as for any news for Pensylvania we have of late none but good, there had been 21 sail ships arrived last summer in Delaware and the country is very well liked for Pleasantness by the people, Wm. Penn was well and things was like to be settled to content and was received with a great deal of love and respect and had held a Court in Pensilvania and was gone to hold another at New Castle, and there also the people readily subjected to him and there was like to be a good understanding, and a fair settlemt of the bounds between Baltamore and him, I suppose thou heard long since of 31 friends that dyed in Wm. Pen's ship of the small pox, but as for other reports, wch we believe are lyes, it is in vain to mention them, we are in dayly expectation of another ship from New York wch will bring us more ample acct of all things, wch I may advise thee of. In the meantime I desire to hear from thee wn and how thou intends to goe and any other advise that thou thinks may be serviceable, wth my true love to thee I am, &c."

On June 15, 1683, Mr. Claypoole writes from London to Benjamin Furley:

"I have according to thy ordr of wch I advised in my last agreed possitively wth Capt Jeffries Mr of the Concord for the passage of the 33 Dutchmen."

While waiting for the Crefeld pilgrims—the "33 Dutchmen" mentioned in the preceding extract—James Claypoole

wrote the last English letter of which we find any record. To Benjamin Furley, London, July 10, 1683:

“Yesterday I recd thine dated the 9th Ins’t. It troubles me much that the friends from Creville (Crefeld) are not yet come and the wind being still contrary, I doubt we shall goe away without them, the ship went to Gravesend the 7th and intends for the Downs the 17th and then to be gone wth the first fair wind, we have lytered severall days on their account, and shall doe still wch may be 50 lb. damidge to the ship, but we cannot blame them, but if it were the will of the Lord I should be heartily glad they might come before we goe, for it troubles me to think wt a great disappointment it will be to the poor friends besides the loss of their money wch I have pd to the Mr long since, this stay of the ship is by consent on both sides but if I detayn him beyond the time agreed upon, I must pay 5 lb. P dium demurrage, I send my son again this day to Gravesend to see for them we goe all this week. I have acquainted Tommans wth wt thou writes there is another great ship near 500 tonn bound for Pennsylvania, wch friends have agreed for, and is to be ready the next month, her name is the Jefferies, Thos. Arnold, Mr. If the wind should be westerly wn we come into the Downs we must stay, and if it be possible I will get him to stay 2 days for them wth a fair wind but I cannot Pmise it, I may write again from Gravesend, we have many convenient Cabins made and private rooms for familys and 14 Excellent Oxen killed and 30 Tonn beer & abundance of bread and water so that we are victualled for 120 people, & may want $\frac{1}{2}$ them for wt I see yet, wch is a great disappointmt to ye Mr & owners.”

“Despite the forebodings of Claypoole,” says Judge S. W. Pennybacker, “the emigrants reached London in time for the Concord, and they set sail westward on the 24th of July, 1683.”

“The ship Concord arrived in Phila. 8th, 8th, 1683, and in the following letter, written from Philadelphia, 10th, 2nd, 1683, to his brother Edward, Mr. Claypoole writes an account of his voyage and his arrival in the Province:

“My last to thee was the 10 5 mo. wch I Sent from Gravesend by Captain Manly, wth 6 Aggat Knives wch I hope are come Safe to hand If I can I will upon this sheet Send thee Copy of the said letter. As to our voyage from England to this place, we went on board the Concord at Gravesend the 24 5 mo. and after we lost sight of England wch was in about 3 weeks time, we were 49 days be-

fore we saw land in America, and the 18 mo. some of us went ashore in Pennsylvania: the blessing of the Lord did attend us so that we had a verry comfortable passage, and had our health all the way: We came to this City the 8th or 10th 8 mo. where I found my servant had builded me a house like a barne without a Chimney 40 feet long and 20 broad, wth a good dry Cellar under it which proved an extraordinary conveniency for securing our goods and lodging my family, Although it stood me in very dear, for he had run me up for dyat—& work—near 60 lb. Starling which I am paying as many come in for goods to this I built a kitchen of 20 foot squar where I am to have a double Chimney, wch I hope will be up in 8 or 12 days, I writt to thee to send me 4 blacks viz a man, a woman, a boy, a Girl but being I was so disappointed in England, as not to send thee those goods thou wrote for; I could not expect thou wouldst send them, If they had been sent I should have taken it verry kindly & have ballanced accot. with thee in some reasonable time. Now my desire is that if thou dost not send them all however to send me a boy between 12 & 20 years: . . . my lott in this place, proves to be Especially for trade one of the (best) in the Citty & though I imploy my time in serveing the Society being treasurer for wch I have a 100 lb. start yet my wife & Children with my direction shall mannage the business as well as if I did it myself, & I will be accountable for all, so I desire thee let us have a little trade together, & as I writt formerly if thou will take for thyself or for any other 1000 or 2000 Acres of land in this Country the sooner ye better for people come in so fast that it is like to be much dearer in a little time its Judged about 1000 people come in 6 weeks so that it is already worth double what it was 1000 Acres being now at 40 lb. starl Samu'll Carpenter is next but one to me, & is lickly to get a great Estate quickly—Wm. framton is one the other side of me building a great brew house, If I had time and could write for cold having no Chimny I would have fild some sheets of paper in giving thee acct of the Country & our settlemt trade & laws &c but now I must be excused till another time, only this in short I do believe it will prove a verry healthy Country & that great improvements may be made in a few years by Industry & skill: . . . I could not git 1 s. of Brother Claypoole at parting towards the money he owed me & my Brother Norton is not able at present to pay me anything I have trusted him with above 30 lb. more since I came, so that he owes me now above 200 he is in a thriveing way and the governor has given him a place that may be worth to him 40 lb or 50 lb P anum he does intend to sell his land and houses whear he lives & come to dwell at this

towne & then he will pay me he sayes what he owes me, I have a great deal more to write, but time failes me for the boat is going quickly so must Conclude.

“Thy Assured Loving Brother”

Although Mr. Claypoole's letter proves that he did not live in a cave during his first winter in the Province, he following from Mr. Watson is interesting, and the fact that the Claypoole house boasted no chimney may have led Mr. Watson to think that he and his family dwelt in a cave. In speaking of a Miss Claypoole, whom he met at Timothy Matlack's he says:

“Her ancestor in this country came out with Penn, and is often mentioned among the earliest officers of the government. His name was James Claypoole—was a merchant, a partner in the Free Traders' Company, and a public character in Friends' Meeting. I once saw the certificate for himself and three daughters from Friends' Meeting at Bull and Mouth, England. He passed his first winter in a cave in the bank of Front Street, with his family and servants. In the spring following he built his house, the same afterwards known as the Rattle Snake Inn, No. 37 Walnut Street, north side, a few doors east of Second Street. It was a double two-story brick house, had four leaden framed windows in front, and the same in the rear. The late Miss Claypoole was born in that house, and her grandmother (probably a great-aunt), Deborah Claypoole, told her that when that house was built, their dogs used to go up to the woods, at and about the Second Street court-house (built in 1707), and there catch rabbits and bring them home. Their house long had a beautiful south exposure, down a descending green into the pleasant Dock Creek.”

(From Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, vol. I, p. 558).

Again Mr. Claypoole writes:

“Phyladelphia, 24th 12 mo. 1683/4

“Dear Friend Gawen Laurie,—I was very glad to hear of thy safe arrivall in East Jarsey and should have written to thee by Wm. Hage, but about the time of his going hence, I had business in hand that required necessity of dispatch, and sometimes it falls out so here, that one has not an hour to spare in severall days but I hope when this summer & the next winter is past, we shall have more rest and quiteness, I long to see thee and to have some discourse with thee, which to attain I must break through difficulties, and lay aside my business, and I think it will not bee many weeks first the weather being also encouraging,

"After we lost sight of England, that day 7 weeks we got sign of American land, and the 1st. 8 mo. (which was the month I was borne in Just 49 year) I went ashore in Pennsylvania, about the 10th we came to this place staying on board 7 or 8 days to get our goods out of the ship. We had before we came here the carcass of a house finished 40 feet long & 20 broad with a cellar, and we have added 20 foot to it, and have been from that day to this fitting it to dwell in, my lott proves to be one of the best in the Town, having 102 foot to the River and 396 long & abt. $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre in the high street, there is a swamp runs by the side of my lott, that with a small charge might be made navigable, and a brave harbour for sloops and small ships, here are divers ways to improve a stock of 1 or 2000 lb. to very great advantage, but I am not for striving or making hast to be rich, but my Intent and desire is to goe on quietly and moderately and to have a regard to the Lord in all my ways and Pcedings and principally and above all to seek the kingdome of God and the righteousness thereof. . . .

"We have noe cause to repent our coming hither, but to bless the Lord for his leading hand and counsell, we have here verry precious heavenly meetins, and many Friends have a blessed living testimony, and we are united in sincere love, so that we have the mark upon us of the disciples of Christ Jesus Wm. Penn our Governour has been Exceeding kind, and is so still to me & my Family as if we were his nearest relations, and I hope his love will continue, & I know it will, as wee abide in Christ Jesus the heavenly vine the root of life from wch we receive nourishment, for that is the spring & fountaine of the Everlasting love & fellowship: Truly he is very pretious in his Testimony, and conversation, and we may be sure he takes counsell of the Lord, for there is much of the wisdom that is from above manifest in his conduct & manidgmt of affairs here, by wch he is made a fit instrument in the hand of the Lord for the work and service he is called to, and I wish with all my heart that all the Governours upon the Earth were such as he is.

". . . . I and my wife and 8 children are all at this place in good health, and soe have been mostly since we came, John my Eld-est writes for the Register, James is book keeper to the Society, so with mine & my wifes dear love in the truth to thee I rest

"Thy Endeared Friend, &c."

The first mention that we find of the Claypoole family in the Province is 8th mo. 26th 1683, when John Claypoole, son of James, was foreman of a jury. This was about two months before James Claypoole's first Philadelphia letter was written.

Before coming to America Mr. Claypoole was, as stated in numerous records of the time, Treasurer and an interested member of the Free Society of Traders. Soon after his arrival in Pennsylvania we find him filling various positions of public trust.

At a Council held at New Castle the 19th of 6th mo. 1684, a commission was read, empowering Thos. Lloyd, James Claypoole, and Robt. Turner to sign Patents and grant warrants, while at a meeting of the Council especially appointed for the nominating of Judges at the Council Room at Philadelphia the 14th of 7th mo. 1685, it was agreed that a commission be drawn for three Judges, viz., James Claypoole, James Harrison, and Arthur Cook. (Colonial Records, vol. 1, pp. 66, 102). In consequence of severe illness, Mr. Claypoole was not able to serve, but soon after, 9th mo. 6th, 1685, we find the following:

“Ordered that James Claypoole, Robt. Turner, Sam’l Carpenter, John Jones, Wm. Frampton, Patrick Robinson, John Test, John Songhurst, be writ to desiring them to come forthwith to the Council, they having urgent business with them about the subscriptions. The persons alluded to above, all came to the Council, where they discoursed about the subscriptions—concluded amongst themselves to meet together in the afternoon, to consult about method, how to proceed, in order to discharge their obligations, and give an account thereof, at the next sitting of the Council. At the same meeting it was ordered that a general commission of peace be drawn up for the County of Phila. and to put in these persons—viz., James Claypoole, Wm. Frampton, Humphrey Murrey, Wm. Salway, John Revan (Bevan), Lacy Cock, Wm. Wardner, Senior, Robt. Turner and John Moon.”

(Colonial Records, vol. 1, p. 112).

Again at a meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1684, it was ordered that James Claypoole, Samuel Carpenter, and William Frampton be commissioned to dispose of the French ship forthwith.

On further consultation of the records we find that James Claypoole was commissioned Justice of the Peace and Court for the County of Philadelphia, 9th mo. 6th, 1685, and was returned for the Assembly to represent the same county, 3rd

mo. 10th, 1686, with John Songhurst, Griffith Owen, John Goodson, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Duckett.

At a meeting of the Council 3rd mo. 11th, 1686, we find both James and Norton Claypoole, in company with John Blunston, William Biles, and other members of the Assembly, petitioning the Council for an alteration of the style or promulgating bills according to the charter, etc. (Colonial Records, vol. 1, pp. 128, 130). Again in the same year we find James Claypoole with Thomas Holmes and James Harrison recommended to the Council as judges to sit in the ensuing Provincial Court. (The Court of Pennsylvania in the Seventeenth Century, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. v.)

At a meeting of the Council on the 18th of 9th mo. 1686:

"The commission upon ye Death of Wm. Frampton, one of ye persons Commissioned for ye management of ye Registry Office, and upon the Application of Wm. Southersoby to be Excused for being Concerned therein as Joynt Commissioners and Robert Turner also not Desiring to Continue therein, it was unanimously (agreed) that ye Genll Registry be proposed to the acceptation of James Claypoole, Sr. having lately Requested ye same; upon his Consent thereunto a Commission to be Drawne to Impowre him to act therein During ye Govrs Pleasure."

(Colonial Records, vol. 1, p. 149; Pennsylvania Archives, vol. IX, p. 627).

In connection with this we find the following letter to Christopher Taylor, 12th 12 mo. 1683:

"Concerning my deputation from thee to serve in the Register office &c. I have considered that it will not be for the Credt. of the Governour nor neither of us for me to Act as a Deputy in that wch. is but the business of one man, neither is there any need of a Deputy but by reason of thy removing from hence, where the office must be kept, And this way of getting grants for offices, and putting in deputys for a share of the gain may be an ill President, and made use of to the people wrong in times to come, wch we must be carefull of for truths honour and our own, and further I believe the Governour would not have conferred that office upon thee, had he expected thou wouldst have removed from thence, so this I have to propose that thou consent in answer to this to let me (if the Governour please to grant it) have a Pattent for the office in my own

name, and I will signe and seale to thee any obligation that is to pay to the 1/3 pt. of the Profit of the sd. office, wch wth my true love to thee & thy wife."

In the ensuing year, 1687, we find James Claypoole in the Governor's Council, commissioned to serve three years, dating from 1 mo. 30th. (Colonial Records, vol. 1, p. 149). He is recorded as having been present at each meeting of Council up to the 18th of 3rd mo. 1687. From this time until the 17th of 6th mo. there appear to have been no meetings.

At a meeting which took place 6th. 17th., 1687, it was "Ordered that a writt be sent to ye Sheriff of Philadelphia County for ye Choosing of a member to serve in Provll Council in the Roome of James Claypool deceased, and that ye election be on ye 26th. inst."

At a meeting on the 18th. of 6 mo., a resolution was ordered, "That those persons who were Constituted Deputies by James Claypool, late Register Genll of ye Province and Territories, doe Continue in ye Said Office until further order." It was further ordered that John Eckley be constituted Register General in the room of James Claypoole, deceased, until the Governor's pleasure be further known in the matter, and at a meeting of the Council the following month Samuel Carpenter was appointed to serve in the Council in the place of James Claypoole during the remainder of his term. (Colonial Records, vol. 1, pp. 161-163).

James Claypoole died August 6, 1687, and was buried in the Friends' ground, Mulberry Street, Philadelphia.

His wife Helena died August 19, 1688, and was buried in the same ground.

James Claypoole, it is seen, always held an honorable position among the inhabitants of Philadelphia. He was eminently successful in his business, but what fortune he left is not stated in his will, which was dated 1686. In it he mentions his sons John (the eldest), James, Nathaniel, George, Joseph, (the youngest), and his daughters Mary (the eldest),

Helena, and Priscilla (the youngest), also his brother, Norton Claypoole. His executors were his son, John Claypoole, and his son-in-law, Francis Cooke.

Extract from record in Records Office, Philadelphia, Exemplification Record No. 8, page 110, etc.:

"To all christian people to whom these presents may come—John Claypoole and Francis Cooke Admintr of the Estate of James Claypool, late of Phila., merchant deceased, send greeting—Know ye that at the request of James Claypool of ——— in Delaware river (illegible), to whom of right belongs the quarter part of a certain lot of ground in Phila., being bounded to the Eastward with Delaware, Front St., to the southward with a lot formerly belonging to Francis Baker, to the Westward with the Dock & Second St., and to the Northward with Chestnut St., which said lot was left by the said James Claypoole Deceased, by will, bearing date the fifth day of Dec. 1686, to such of his children as should remain unmarried at the decease of his wife, and the said James Claypool as eldest of the said children requesting his part to be set out and divided from the rest &c. &c. we do therefore as the most proper & convenient way to divide it for the good of the four legatees agree and consent that the quarter part thereof—viz., in breadth before and behind containing fifty one feet, and in length one hundred and ninety-eight feet, bounding to the Eastward with the front street and to the Northward with Chestnut St. and to the Southward and Westward with the remaining parts of said lot, as likewise the improvements on said quarter part do and shall belong unto the said James Claypool as his share & proportion in right of the said will, and in confirmation whereof we have hereunto set our hand at Phila. this 9th. of August 1689.

"Signed John Claypool
 Francis Cooke"

The following record in Mr. Claypoole's own handwriting has been preserved among family papers:

"I, James Claypoole and Helena Mercus were Joyned in Marriage the 12 day 12 month 1657-58 at Bremen in Germany by Conradus Lelius, a Calvin Minister.

"1. The 15th day 9 month 1658 my sonne John was borne at London in Nicholas Lane between 2 & 3 of ye Clock in ye Morning.

"2. My Daughter Mary was borne the 14th day 8 month 1660 near 8 of ye Clock at night in Minsing Lane in London.

"3. My Daughter Helen was borne ye 6 day 9 month 1662 about 9 of ye Clock in the Evening in Scots yard near London stone.

"4. My sonne James was borne ye 12th day 6 month 1664 about 8 of ye clock in the morning in Scots yard near London stone.

"5. My Daughter Priscilla was borne ye 25th of ye 2 month 1666 at 3/4 past 4 in the Morning in Scots Yard as above.

"6. My sonne Nathaniel was borne the 23d Day 7 month 1668 at 2 of ye Clock in ye afternoon at the signe of the Still upon Horsly Downe in Southward.

"7. My sonne Josiah was borne ye 9th Day of 9 month 1669 about half an hour past 9 at night in Scots yard as above.

"My sonne Josiah departed this life the 2d Day 3 month 1670 about 7th hour at night at Kingston upon Thames, & was there buried in our friend's burying place.

"8. My sonne Samuel was borne ye 19th 1 month 1670-71 about 3/4 hour past 2d in the Morning in Scots yard as above.

"9. My second son Nathaniel was borne ye 4th day 8 month 1672 about 3/4 past 6th hour in the Evening in Scots yard as above.

"10. My sonne Georg was borne ye 14th day 11 month 1674 about ye 9th hour in the Evening in Scots yard as above.

"11. About the End of the year 1673 my wife was Delivered of a Sonne that Dyed in the birth and was not named.

"12. My sonne Joseph was borne ye 29th day of 1st month 1676 at 3/4 past one of ye Clock in the Morning in Scots yard.

"My sonne Joseph Departed this lyfe the 30th 6 month 1676 about 3 in ye afternoon at Lambeth & was buried in friends burying place by Moorfields.

"13. My second sonne Joseph was borne the 14th day 5 month 1677 at 3/4 past 8th hour at night in Scots yard as above.

"14. My Daughter Elizabeth was borne the 25th day 5 month 1678 at halfe an hour past 6 9n the Morning in Scots Yard.

"My Daughter Elizabeth departed this life the 31st. 5 month 1678 about the 9th hour at night & was buried in friends burying place by Moorfields.

"My sonne Samuel departed this life the 11th 1 month 1680-81 about 10th hour at night at Edmonton & was buried ye 13th at friends burying place by Moorfields."

With James Claypoole and his family came five servants, Hugh Masland and his wife to serve four years, Sisvilla, Mooley, four years, and Edward Cole, Jr., to serve seven years.

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